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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

One Hundredth Day of the Trial—Sixth Day of Mr. Evarts' Argument—He Will Close on Tuesday.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Mr. Evarts had an unusually large crowd to-day, to listen to his address in behalf of Beecher. This is the sixth day of Mr. Evarts' speech, and the one hundredth of the Tilton-Beecher trial.

He began by referring to the letter known as the "Catherine Gaunt letter," written by Mrs. Tilton, June 29, 1874. This letter had but one meaning, and it furnished a complete rufutation of the pretense that this woman had been guilty of adultery. It also furnished an explanation of the manner in which pure relations between a clergyman and a penitent could be made the cause of a disturbance of the peace of a household. Mr. Evarts read a letter in which Mrs. Tilton said her eyes had just been opened for the first time to the consciousness of her sin, and that this had been produced by that fictitious experience of Catherine Gaunt, as narrated in Charles Reade's novel. Mr. Tilton, in the confused relations of affections which he himself had displayed in theories and ideas which he had allowed to intrude themselves, even into the columns of a religious newspaper, had been urged by his wife to prevent those practices in the letter which conveyed such a reproach, though in such kindly language that he did not dare to publish it without mutilation. Then, Mrs. Tilton, by her reading of this story, in which estrangement in a household crew out of the attachment of a wife to a church in which her husband did not believe, and her reverence for the priest, became convinced that she herself had been guilty, like Catherine Gaunt, of moral unfaithfulness to her husband.

In these relations between Catharine Gaunt and her spiritual adviser, there was no hint of bodily infirmity. Mr. Evarts sketched the outline of the novel, showing how the wife, by her devotion to her church and its representative, was lead to place her allegiance to the latter above her allegiance to her husband. This excited the husband to a degree of jealous passion which indeed him to forbid the priest his doors, and resulted in discord, in the profligacy of the husband and in the final vindication of the wife's purity. The letter of Mrs. Tilton, in the light of the story which inspired it, showed her heart as in a mirror. The part alluding to the husband's unfaithfulness was omitted in the letter when Mr. Tilton published it, and no asterisks were inserted to indicate that anything was left out. It was bad enough for a husband to publish a wife's letters at all, as he had long since found out by the opinion of the men and women of this country, but to mutilate those letters in order to manufacture his wife's face, exposed him to inferences which were terrible.

Mr. Evarts then read the letter in which Mrs. Tilton expressed a hope that her husband would never need the experience of being misled by a good woman as she had been by a good man. It was undoubtedly very hard that Mr. Beecher should be judged by these letters or any others which passed between husband and wife, and by their own dealings in regard to the matters but even the Catherine Grant letter showed that no guilt of sexual immorality with Mrs. Tilton could be imputed to him. On cross-examination Mr. Tilton was obliged to admit that he knew the sin of Catherine Gaunt was not the sin of adultery, yet he published the letter in that unknown and mutilated form, to convey throughout the country the impression that it was her confession of adultery.

The counsel then read a letter written by Mrs. Tilton to Mr. Beecher March 8, 1871, in which she asked him if his heart bounded toward all as it used. This was a quotation from Hannah More, of whom he never suspected of incontinence. Mrs. Tilton also said in this letter that when Frank said she might visit dear Plymouth again she should thank the dear Father. This woman was suffering, and why should she not be, after the part she had played in regard to the charge she had retracted, and after the estrangement of her husband. Then when her husband became weaned in a degree from his business troubles by the dream of the *Golden Age*, and his attitude in the household became changed in consequence, her heart was lightened, and she bought that all had been built up again. All had been built upon the surface, and all would have remained so had Tilton continued in the enjoyment of a good income and held a respectable position in society, instead of wrecking his prospects by his adherence to his pernicious doctrines and his infatuation with Victoria Woodhull.

Mr. Evarts then read the letter of April 21, 1871, asking Beecher to end his influence with Moulton to secure the destruction of the papers in his possession, saying that her heart bled night and day for the injustice of their existence. This letter was given to Beecher by Moulton, and by him shown to Tilton. Why was not the prayer of the wife attended to? Now that peace had been restored between all the parties who had purposes against the destruction of the papers, who had invidious schemes which involved their future use, unilateral silence was imposed upon Mr. Beecher. Tilton was endeavoring to persuade him that his self-love believed his purpose toward her had been impure and that an imputation of moral turpitude would result from any exposure of this fact; yet all through these months, Tilton, it was proved, told whom he pleased with as much of the garbling as suited his purpose. In the same way silence was imposed upon Mr. Beecher by Moulton in regard to the letter of Tilton through Bowen, which gave Beecher the means of exposing Tilton to public appropriation.

Mr. Evarts next read the letter of May 5, 1874, in which Mrs. Tilton began by saying that her future would be happier if Mr. Beecher forgave where he had forgiven. That was certainly a very curious wish for a repentant wife to express to a man who had wounded her. Then, in the same letter, Mrs. Tilton said that through the period of her troubles she had endeavored to keep all harm from Beecher, and that her weapons had been love, a large, untiring generosity and nest-hidings. The vile interpretation which had been given to this term "nest-hiding," was shown to be as foolish as it was base, by the fact that Mrs. Tilton employed it in speaking of her conduct after all the relations between her and Mr. Beecher had terminated, according to the plaintiff's own theory. Mr. Evarts asked if the eyes of the plaintiff and his friend, scratched out in the bramblebush of the first accusation, could be scratched in again by jumping into such a bramblebush as this. He then spoke of the phase in question as referring to the conduct of the mother-bird in fluttering, as though wounded, to conceal the nest of her young from danger.

The counsel then discussed the interview of Mr. Beecher with Moulton on the first of January, 1871, reading from the testimony of the latter. This showed the cause of Mr. Beecher's remorse. He was convinced that he had been guilty of culpable heedlessness in allowing, without suspicion, an undue affection for himself to grow up in the heart of Mrs. Tilton. This was what he had meant by saying that he had sinned at all through love and not through lust. Moulton saw the workings of this generous and self-accusing heart, and said, "Why do you not say this to Mr. Tilton? Why do you not express your remorse to him and in that way secure his forgiveness?" Mr. Beecher accepted this suggestion, and thus the letter of contrition came to be written. Mr. Evarts read Mr. Moulton's statement that Mr. Beecher said he had prayed to God for power to discontinue his sexual relations with Mrs. Tilton, because he said she thought they were wrong. Now, according to the plaintiff, the idea that there was anything wrong in this adultery never entered his wife's head until she read about Catharine Gaunt, a year after this alleged occurrence. He had tried to ascertain from Moulton, on cross-examination, whether this phrase "sexual relations" was used in prayer, or whether the matter was only alluded to sufficiently for an all-seeing eye to perceive what was meant; but he did not succeed in the effort. When Moulton suggested to Mr. Beecher that a representation of his feelings to Tilton would end all the trouble, he declared that Tilton regarded Beecher as his active enemy. Mr. Beecher testified that he deprecated any such idea, but acknowledged that he had injured him in his business relations, and that he was filled with self-reproach for having caused alienation between Tilton and his wife by thoughtlessly encouraging the affection of the latter. He expressed his self reproach in the strongest terms, and Moulton sometimes checked him for its severity.

Mr. Evarts also read from the testimony of Moulton in regard to this part of the interview, and suddenly passed to the consideration of the language of Tilton to Wilkeson, when he proposed to publish the *Golden Age* article. Mr. Tilton declared that he would publish this unless justice was done him by Bowen, unless he got seven thousand dollars from Bowen. Mr. Wilkeson protested against the publication, saying it would occasion scandal throughout Christendom. Tilton said he did not care for that; he would publish it unless justice was done him. Thus we saw that always the great central figure in the universe, to Tilton, was Tilton. He testified that he first began his relations with Beecher in his case, in order to guard against the anger of a side wind reaching his wife and children through any disturbance arising from the difficulties between Beecher and Bowen; yet he was willing to expose his wife and children to all the anger of shame that might arise from the publication of this scandalous article unless he could get seven thousand dollars. Tilton declared to Wilkeson that Mr. Beecher, who was powerful enough to raise him by his little finger, had passed him by when he lay bleeding in the gutter in Brooklyn, after he was overthrown by Bowen; that unless Beecher saw that Bowen righted him, he would pursue him to his grave. To Mr. Schultz and to Mr. Stearns the plaintiff gave the same reason for his enmity toward Mr. Beecher. Yet we saw, in this interview with Moulton, January 1st, that it was the enmity of Mr. Beecher that Tilton then feared, and that Moulton was anxious to get from Mr. Beecher an assurance that his feelings toward Tilton were kindly. All the testimony of Wilkeson stood uncontradicted by Tilton, except upon the single point where Mr. Wilkeson testified that in the meeting with Tilton at the hotel in Washington, the latter showed him a photograph of his wife, complaining of her inferior stature and appearance, and that she had not developed mentally as he had done since their marriage. When Tilton was recalled he denied this, and said he would not tell the real facts of the affair, because they would be an injury to Wilkeson. He was very tender to him indeed on this point, considering the fact that on his direct examination he had called Wilkeson a liar. He denied that he showed the photograph to Wilkeson, but said he exhibited photographs of his daughters Alice and Florence; that Wilkeson mistook the latter for his wife and apostrophized the card incoherently over a glass of wine. Now it appeared that at this time Florence was but six years old, and he thought that it would require more than one glass of wine to induce a man as clear-headed as Samuel Wilkeson, to mistake a little girl of that age for the wife of this Apollo. [Laughter.]

After recess, Judge Neilson announced that Mr. Beach had sent word that he was unwell, and that he wished Mr. Evarts to proceed without regard to his absence.

Mr. Evarts expressed his regret, and then proceeded with his address to the jury. He said that it was sought to represent certain written statements attributed to Mr. Beecher as exaggerative confessions of guilt, but that legally nothing of the kind could be convicting evidence in a case of this character. They could be regarded as evidence against the defendant, only by a process of moral reasoning. Where before was it ever pretended that a man expressed remorse for some act which he did not name, the nature of that act—whether he had robbed a bank or fired a house—was to be determined by the depth of remorse which he expressed? The plaintiff's side picked out this and that expression of remorse from Mr. Beecher's letters, and said there was evidently something behind it and they thought this was behind it. This was no proof of anything, but all the expressions of remorse in the minds of the latter had been satisfactorily explained by Mr. Beecher in his testimony. Such evidence as this was not entitled to weigh even against an unknown man. A great struggle was made by his learned opponents, in which they were aided by the witnesses Tilton and Moulton, to put aside from the remorse expressed in the interview of January 1st, all consideration of any injury by Mr. Beecher to Tilton except the alleged injury in regard to the wife of the latter. But the defense had wholly overthrown this great effort, and had proved that Mr. Beecher had taken an active part in the family affairs of Tilton after the husband was abandoned by the wife, thus giving an occasion for an active resentment, that Beecher had intervened in the business relations of Tilton, and that Tilton was placed in such a position that he could not regain even his place in society without a restoration to his situation under Bowen and an obliteration of the charges which occasioned his removal. Mr. Beecher had in these matters taken grave responsibilities, and it was represented to him by Moulton that he had acted wrongly and that all the stories against Tilton were untrue, Moulton urged in a forcible manner that Mr. Beecher had acted hastily and unjustly in giving immediate credence to the stories told by Bowen, but had in stories equally infamous in regard to Beecher; that the stories of Bessie Turner grew out of a misinterpretation of innocent acts under the influence of Tilton's hallucinated mother-in-law; that Mrs. Tilton had also been influenced by Mrs. Morse, who had maligned Tilton for years; that Mr. Beecher had unjustly suffered himself to be influenced by his wife's hatred of Tilton; and that by his ready yielding to all these influences and by his pouring calumnies against Tilton into the ears of Bowen, he had ruined Tilton completely and struck him from a proud position at one blow. Moulton also represented that Mr. Beecher had not only ruined Tilton in business, but had estranged his wife and blighted his family forever. When such a situation was placed before a man of Mr. Beecher's character, of the highest sense of duty and a heart alive to every noble feeling, when he felt that the grounds on which he relied for his first action had slipped from beneath his feet—what could he do but reproach himself? A man so placed, with the further conviction that he had drawn to himself the affections of the wife of the man whom he had so wronged, must necessarily be subject to keen remorse, even if he be not a man of exceptional sensitiveness to only of correct moral feeling. But with a man like Mr. Beecher, as his character was represented by every witness, how could there be any difficulty in dealing with the memorandum of his expressions of self reproach on that occasion, even it it was accepted the weight of a confession from his own pen? It was to be remembered that at Mr. Beecher's interview with Mrs. Tilton, on the night of December 24th, she made no avowal of the alleged entanglement of her affections. Mr. Beecher therefore credited its existence when positively asserted by Moulton, and it was not until Mrs. Tilton's statement to the church committee that he learned that this, too, was an imposition.

Here this letter of contrition was read, commencing, "I humble myself before Theodore Tilton as I do before my God," which Mr. Beecher says should be, "I humble myself before God for my error: I am willing to humble myself before Theodore Tilton." Then "he would have been a better man in my place," which he says is substantially correct. He remembers, with tears in his eyes, the service Tilton did him by reinstating his son in the army at Washington, and he said to himself that he had returned that good with evil. He reflected that he had acted under the impulse of that letter of the 26th, and no doubt thought that Tilton would not have done so, and that he ought not to have acted so hastily. The rest of the letter was very general. "I will not plead for myself; I will die before any one else shall be inculpated. My thoughts are running to that poor child, lying there with folded hands," &c. Mr. Beecher has given his statement of how much of that is really his, and it is confessedly Moulton's report of Mr. Beecher's emotional expression, carried to Tilton with the view of convincing him that Mr. Beecher did not hate the letter of contrition, as they call it, and then went on between Beecher and Tilton, under the conservative guidance of Moulton, the form of a reconciliation which Moulton considered was sufficient and proper between the gentlemen. Moulton's account of this favors Beecher more than it does Tilton. The latter has something to suggest of some confession, but this is denied by Mr. Beecher, and all that was in it, by Moulton's account, was that Mr. Beecher confirmed all the expressions of sympathy and regret conveyed to Tilton in that memorandum, and Tilton accepted Mr. Beecher's co-operation.

At this point, four o'clock, Judge Neilson suggested that the jury should attend to-morrow, Saturday, but to this Mr. Evarts objected, and said he desired some rest after his arduous four days' labor.

Mr. Beach, who entered the court room at a late hour, stated that he had nothing to say about the matter, but he only desired to ask his learned friend how long his discourse would take.

Mr. Evarts replied that he would finish on Tuesday next, and the court then adjourned till Monday.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Marine News.

LONDON, June 4.—The steamships Russia from New York, and Nurnberg, from Baltimore, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, June 4, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England to-day was £10,000. Consols for money 93⅝@93¾; for account 93⅝@93¾. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 106⅜; do 1867, 106⅜; 10-40's, 104; new 5's, 104. Railroads—New York Central 91; Erie 15¾; Erie preferred, 35.

PARIS, June 4.—Rentes 64 francs 77½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, June 4.—Cotton dull and easier; middlings 7 13-16d; Orleans 8d. Sales of 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export, and 500 American. Flour—Extra State 28s. Wheat—No. 2 to No. 1 spring 8s 2d@8s 9d. Corn—Mixed 28s. Pork—Is 6d. Beef 75s 6d. Lard—American 62s. Bacon—Cut 36s. Cheese—Fine American 56s. Tallow 41s. Refined petroleum 9d.

THE SCHUYLKILL MINERS.

The Troops Bring Comparative Quiet to the Disturbed Towns—Adjutant General Latta in the Field.

POTTSVILLE, June 4.—All the collieries that were compelled to suspend work by the raiders, resumed work this morning. The citizens think it necessary to retain the troops for several days, to insure a continuance of the work. There was alarm occasioned by firing in the upper end of Mahanoy City at midnight, and the troops were ordered under arms. Shots were fired by a mob of raiders at Shenandosh, but quiet prevails since the arrival of the troops. At Mt. Carmel Nilsons, Chemnick & Co.'s colliery was burned last night by a mob. The men at this colliery had been working two days at reduced rates. The excitement continues in the vicinity of St. Clair, one thousand miners and boys are in line again this morning coming from Glen Carbon, Heckscherville and adjacent towns. At Wodersville the miners at work in Locust Gap mines were driven from work by the strikers.

Adjutant General Latta arrived from Philadelphia last night, and was met at the depot by General Sigfried, who is acting during the night, he had a conference. This morning they went to Shenandoah and Mahanoy City to make the necessary disposition of troops.

Dispatches from St. Clair report that the raiders would probably visit that city to parade. Five hundred men assembled at the New Castle, and after stopping the men at work at Denning's, tore out the large washing machine. It is reported that two St. Clair soldiers have been shot at Shenandoah.

BUFFALO.

Concerted Efforts of Canal Boat Owners to Control Freights.

BUFFALO, June 4.—A meeting of canal boat owners was held to-night, at which seventy-five boat owners, representing one hundred boats, signed an agreement not to carry wheat for less than eight cents, and other freights in proportion. The city is to be canvassed to-morrow for other names, until enough are obtained to control freights.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 4, 1875.

RETURN OF GRAFF, THE SILK SMUGGLER.

L. Graff, jointly indicted with Deputy Collector Colonel Robert Desanges and Charles L. Lawrence for smuggling silks through the Appraiser's office at an undervaluation, and who escaped to Montreal, returned yesterday and voluntarily surrendered himself to United States District Attorney Bliss. Graff was admitted to bail in five thousand dollars, and he will be used as State's evidence against his alleged accomplices.

RECEIVING TELLER OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. ABSCONDS.

The *Evening Post* says: "We learn that W. F. Leslie, receiving teller in the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., has absconded, taking with him $12,000 of the cash of the firm. He had long been in their employ."

WISHART, THE ALLEGED BOND FORGER, UP ON HABEAS CORPUS.

Robert Wishart, charged with being one of the gang who some time ago negotiated about five million dollars' worth of stolen altered United States bonds, having been arrested in Philadelphia on a requisition from Governor Tilden and brought to this city, was to-day brought before Judge Brady on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The return to the writ set up his arrest under the requisition of Governor Tilden upon a charge of forgery, in that he is now held in custody under due process of law. The traverse to the return sets forth that the prisoner is not the person intended to have been arrested on the requisition papers, that he has never been a resident of Pennsylvania and that the requisition proceedings are illegal. The Judge allowed the District Attorney until Tuesday to produce proofs of identity.

AMERICAN RAILWAY BONDS STOLEN IN HOLLAND.

During the night of May 15, a burglary was committed at Oudshoorn, Holland, and among the property stolen were ten bonds of a thousand dollars each of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, twelve of the same denomination of the Wisconsin and St. Peter Railroad Company, fourteen coupons of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company and twenty of the Chicago and Southwestern Railroad Company, in all representing about fifty thousand dollars.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Suicide at Cairo.

CAIRO, June 4.—This noon a gentlemanly dressed white man threw off his coat and jumped off a wharfboat into the river, saying: "George, here I go." He rose only once, and then disappeared under the water. A pocket book was found in his vest pocket, marked "J. C. Morse, Chicago," on one side, and "Wm. Morse, Cincinnati," on the other. A letter sealed and addressed to Henry C. Morse was also found. It was evidently a case of suicide.

Later—From letters found in the coat of the party who committed suicide here to-day, it appears that his name is John H. Morse, of Cincinnati, where he has a mother and two brothers living. He left a statement on a card, saying that he was in his right mind but determined to die because tired of life, and asking the forgiveness of his mother and brothers.

Murder in a St. Louis Saloon.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—A quarrel occurred among some men in Anton Huber's saloon, in the western suburbs of the city, at one o'clock this morning, about the payment for some drinks, and the men threatened to drive Huber from his house, and actually did bring stones into the room for that purpose; whereupon Huber drew a revolver and shot John Condon in the heart, killing him instantly. Huber and three of his boarders were arrested.

Arkansas Lawyer Killed by an Editor.

LITTLE ROCK, June 4.—D. P. Cloyd, one of the editors of the Dardanelle *Independent*, shot and killed Hon. R. W. Wishard, a prominent lawyer and ex-member of the Legislature, at that place last evening. The affray was the result of some publication in the *Independent* reflecting on Wishard.

Conviction of the Murderer of Mrs. Bingham, at Boston.

BOSTON, June 4.—George W. Pemberton, who has been on trial for several days for killing Mrs. Bingham, in East Boston, on the 23d of March last, was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

POLITICAL.

New Hampshire.

THE SENATORIAL TROUBLE.

CONCORD, June 4.—The House to-day unanimously adopted a resolution instructing the Speaker to request the Supreme Court to name as early a day as possible for a hearing of the Senatorial question, and also to allow both sides to be represented by counsel with brief arguments.

Full Weight Fish.

Allen Kirkpatrick & Co. are now receiving new mackerel direct from the fisheries. Every package guaranteed full net weight.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Investigation of the Treasury Theft—Reorganization of the Office—Return of Commissioner Johnson—The Postmaster General to Make an Inspection of Western Offices—Pittsburgh to be First Visited.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1875.

The Treasury Theft.

It was stated at the Treasury Department, to-day, that one of the clerks sent upon the periodical investigation of the accounts of the Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore, was one of the parties through whose hands the missing package of Treasury money passed. He telegraphed today that he would return and answer any questions, if desired. He was sent for. Prominent officials say that they feel confident that the lost money will be recovered, but that there are no indications in that direction up to this hour.

Reorganization of the Treasurer's Office.

There is every probability that the recent theft will result in a complete reorganization of the Treasurer's office with the advent of the new Treasurer. Notwithstanding the controversies between the Secretary and the Treasurer upon the right to select the clerks to be employed in this office, no changes of consequence have been made within the past few years, though there has been room for improvement.

Return of Commissioner Johnson.

Mr. Johnson, Commissioner of Customs, returned here this evening, after an absence of several weeks on important official business connected with irregularities in the customs service. He will report the results of his labors to the Secretary on Monday.

Official Tour of the Postmaster General.

The Postmaster General will start next week on an official visit to the postoffices of the leading Western cities. The Pittsburgh office will be the first point on the route. The object in view is to acquaint himself with the practical operation of the postal service, both in office administration and the transportation of the mails. The Postmaster General expects to obtain such information as will enable him to recommend important reforms in this immense and growing service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1875.

SECRETARY DELANO GIVES THE SIOUX A PLAIN TALK.

The Indians were photographed to-day in a group. Red Cloud, however, declined, saying his picture could be had by paying him twenty-five dollars. The Indians and Secretary Delano subsequently had a short conference. The Secretary told them he did not believe him and do as he advised, he was afraid they would hereafter believe him to their sorrow. If they should take the $25, then they would try and get $2,000 more for them next winter. If they did not, he would refuse to let them have the privilege of hunting on Smoky Hill River any longer. He would not allow them to have the peace of the country disturbed and the danger of murder committed. A commission has been sent to the Black Hills to see if there was any gold there. Neither he nor the President knew whether there was any there or not. If there was, it would be impossible to keep white people out. The Indians cannot restrain their young men, nether can we always restrain the white people. If gold was found there, the government would pay them liberally for their lands. There was a portion of the Big Horn country that the Indians did not use, and the Government would buy that at its fair price. He desired them to take all that had been said to them home to their people and obtain answers and send word back to him as soon as possible.

Spotted Tail said the Great Spirit had told him never to steal anybody's country without paying for it. If you had the same sense of right, we could get along well enough.

The Secretary replied that he had not accused him or his people of stealing, and he did not want Spotted Tail to accuse the Great Father of stealing from him. We don't expect to steal their country, and we are not going to send the army up there to take it from them. They don't give us credit for our desire to do them good.

Spotted Tail said he wanted to talk about his agency matters before he went home, and he would like to go home to-morrow after breakfast.

The Secretary here withdrew, telling the Indians that they might talk all night with the Commissioner about their agencies if they wanted to.

SOME OF EUGENIE'S LACES SEIZED AT A PAWN SHOP.

Captain Charles N. Brackett, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, captured, this morning, a dress and laces dress valued at $10,000, a white lace shawl worth $5,000, and other laces to the amount of $5,000, at a pawn shop, where they had been pawned for $500. The dress and laces formerly belonged to the Empress Eugenie, and were among the richest in the world. They were sold at the time of the sale of her effects in the palace of the Tuileries, and were smuggled into this country by Joseph Hoarachx, in October, 1873.

WEEKLY LIST OF U. S. PATENTS

Issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending June 3, 1875 (Patents dated May 18th.) Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL, by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

G. W. Brown, Philadelphia, Cigar Box Tray.
J. K. Caldwell, Philadelphia, Brick Machine.
L. Davidge, Philadelphia, Attachment in Automatic Car Coupling.
H. E. Heyl, Philadelphia, Cigar Box Tray.
G. G. Sinnickson Clark, Philadelphia, Manufacture of Leather Belting.
J. W. Crawford, Philadelphia, Distributor for Bumble Puppy.
W. S. & F. W. Gray, Philadelphia, Fire and Water Proof Combination Oil.
J. D. Kutz, Sunbury, Gas Apparatus.
J. Spear, Philadelphia, Fire Pot for Stoves.
J. Spear, Philadelphia, Grate.
J. P. Anderson, Philadelphia, Mill for Grating Corn Meal.
J. D. Avis, Philadelphia, Heating Stove.
F. Henry, Philadelphia, Sewing Machine Attachment.
A. J. Hoyt, Philadelphia, Brick Machine.
H. G. Moehring, Philadelphia, Wick Raiser.
H. G. Moehring, Philadelphia, Lamp Burner.
T. Powell, Philadelphia, Burglar Alarm.
W. B. Sellers & Nelson, Philadelphia, Pill Tiles.
W. Buechly and T. Thorn, Pottsville, Coal Separator.
A. Alexander, Pittsburgh, Compound Steam Engine.
H. H. Blake, Pittsburgh, Elevator.
S. J. Keller, Pittsburgh, Sand and Gravel Separator.
J. F. Wilson, Pittsburgh, Car Coupling.
J. S. Brooks, Pittsburgh, Backing Electrotype Shells.
W. F. Hansell, Pittsburgh, Car Spring.
J. H. & M. Smith, Pittsburgh, Mold for Glass ware.
H. Wright, Pittsburgh, Jug Top.
J. Campbell, Lancaster, Mouth Piece for Cigars.
J. B. & J. W. B. Nye, Swatara, Feed Cutter.
P. Oliphant, Allegheny, Car-heater and Ventilator.
E. Pritchard, Sweet Valley, Die for Forming Horseshoe Calks.
E. Armstrong, Allegheny, Slide Valve for Steam Engines.
D. Grieder, Taynesborough, Horse Power.
A. G. Moore, Uniontown, Corn Row Marker.
A. F. Oswell, Oswell, Car Truck.
M. C. Rider and G. W. Reynolds, Loveville, Grain Separator.
T. C. Brown, Ferry township, Self-loading Cart.
Reissue—W. Haddock, Pittsburgh, Machine for Cutting Nails.
Design—C. H. Hershey, Philadelphia, Charm Watches.
G. Smith and H. Brown, Philadelphia, Heating Stove.
Trade Mark—A. Mulligan, Philadelphia, Stoves.

OHIO.

J. C. Baum, Cincinnati, Smoke Consuming Furnace.
G. W. Bugbee, Cincinnati, Sawing Machine.
A. C. Martin Hamilton, Saw Handle.
M. H. Steele, Cleveland, Apparatus for Steaming Grain.
W. M. Baldwin, Cleveland, Magazine Stove.
T. C. Bolton and M. Adams, Cleveland, Railroad Spike.
J. A. Stanton, Cleveland, Printer's Lead and Rule Cutter.
A. P. Brown, Texas, Spring Bed Bottom.
J. G. Eberhard, Akron, Harness.
J. O. Markell, Navarre, Ball Socket.
L. Miller, Akron, Crank Wheel.
J. P. Reisinger, Ashland, Measuring Device for Kitchen Utensils.
D. Angerbright, Troy, Vehicle Seat Lock.
M. Bennett, Dayton, Stove Pipe Shelf.
E. Boal, Columbus, Temporary Binders.
D. D. Evans, Newark, Car Coupling.
H. L. Hatten, Lyons, Grain Rock.
J. Zimmerman, Mansfield, Combined Drier and Bake Oven.
Reissue—J. F. Edwards, Cleveland, Roll for Reducing Old Rails.
A. J. Rogers, Detroit, Mich., Roll for Reducing Old Rails.
P. C. Hard Wadsworth, Bed Bottom.
Trade Mark—R. Barnes, New Moorefield, Belmont.

$450 FOR THE BEST PIANO IN THE WORLD!

$350 for the Best Boston Piano!

WARRANTED FOR TEN YEARS!

The South Holyoke Inquest.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS, June 4.—The Coroner's jury on the Holyoke disaster, rendered a verdict this evening. The jury find that no blame is to be attached to any person in immediate connection with the fire, but they cannot too strongly condemn the almost criminal carelessness shown in the construction of the galleries and the means of egress therefrom. The jury declare that the parties who built and suffered such a death-trap to stand, should receive the unmeasured censure of the community. The jury further find that the direct cause of the fire, with its terrible sacrifice of human life, is attributable to the use of trimmings of laces, paper, etc., about the altar, and to the fact that the building was sheathed with pine sheathing, instead of being plastered. They strongly deprecate the use of such adornment and the use of such finish in places of public resort.

Fatal Boiler Explosion in Luzerne County.

SCRANTON, June 4.—By a boiler explosion in a saw mill near Gouldsboro', today, John B. Huffard, Daniel Harris and Mr. Wagonhurst were killed, and several others seriously wounded.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

The steamer Donau, from Bremen, has arrived at New York.

H. S. Beeson, a well-known business man of Columbus, died in that city yesterday, of pneumonia.

A dispatch from Madrid says the Carlist General Saballs, with two thousand men, attacked Blanco and was repulsed with a loss of sixty killed.

The German Emperor William has conferred the order of civil merit on Hon. George Bancroft, the historian, and Henry W. Longfellow, the poet, of America.

Hon. Henry Rawle, Mayor of Erie, and Republican candidate for State Treasurer, left Erie yesterday for Detroit, by the United States steamer Michigan, as the guest of the officers.

Twenty thousand pilgrims visited the shrine at Paray-le-Monial, France, yesterday. The Archbishop of Paris, the Archbishop of New Orleans and other distinguished prelates were present.

Stephen G. Hooker, of Chicago, who was yesterday reported to have failed, says that "though he has been unfortunate in speculations for his customers, he has kept his own margins good and will gothrur business as usual."

George O. Evans, whose trial on a charge of fraud in the collection of the State claims against the General Government recently made considerable sensation, died in West Philadelphia, Thursday night, aged fifty-four.

Secretary Bristow and family left Louisville for Washington yesterday. The reception given to the Secretary by Captain Lee was a brilliant affair. He was attended by nearly every prominent citizen of Louisville, irrespective of party.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—Stationary or falling barometer, south to east winds, warmer and generally clear weather, except possibly rain in Western Pennsylvania.

The old penitentiary building at Salem, Oregon, and several adjoining shops were burned yesterday afternoon. Loss $20,000.

The Ohio Editorial Association and many friends made an excursion from Columbus to the Straitsville coal fields yesterday. A visit was also made to the Southern Ohio Hospital for the Insane at Athens. The musical portion was read by A. McGregor, of Stark county.

A committee was formed at Elmira, New York, last evening, of which ex-Congressman H. Boardman Smith is the head, to make arrangements for the erection of a monument to the Confederate dead, nearly 3,000 of whom lie buried in Woodlawn Cemetery there.

The New Orleans *Times* nominates for Clerk of the House of Representatives A. D. Banks, of Mississippi, an ex-journalist and member of General Joe Johnston's staff during the war. Twenty years ago Banks was a candidate for Clerk of the House, and was only beaten by two votes, his youth being the great objection to him.

The rolling mill company at Alliance, O., has made an assignment, owing to the pressure of the times. Liabilities, $100,000. Apparent assets, $250,000.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Alex. McIlwaine, Esq., Seriously Injured

We regret to report that our well-known fellow-citizen, Alex. McIlwaine, Esq., was seriously injured yesterday afternoon on the Fort Wayne Railroad, near the Union Depot. Shortly after two o'clock Mr. McIlwaine, intending to go to attend to some matters connected with a sale of lots, visited the depot. He attempted to get upon a train then moving out and, falling, his pants caught under a wheel and the fleshy part of his left leg was torn over one crushed bone away. Mr. McI. only saved his life by holding to a car. As it was he injured his leg so much as to be carried to his home on Fulton street, where Dr. Gee and King were called in and by whom the injured gentleman is now attended. He was not instantly killed, but it is hoped Mr. McIlwaine will recover, but he will be bedridden for a long time.

Serious Accident.

Clarence Layton, a boy residing at No. 133 Bidwell street, Allegheny, was badly injured yesterday afternoon, by a wheel running upon him. Together with other boys, he was amusing himself by moving a truck along the track, when he fell under the wheel and was perhaps fatally injured.

Higher, and Higher Still!

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We ask the *Leader* critic and the "B Sharp," of the *Chronicle* to hand over the honors to a young lady friend of ours hailing from Harlem, who can sing up to high E on the *tenth* ledger line. How's that for high, and what becomes of their poor pets, limited, as they are, to the paltry seventh and eighth ledger lines, when compared with the dizzy height of our Harlemite friend? We warn Strakosh to keep out of the way with his imported stock, Nilsson, Lucca and the like, who are crowding among the lower octaves and who get stuck anywhere above the third ledger line, but upon such a shallow pretense as to hold that the *highest* singer is necessarily the best singer; just as the man who blows the loudest horn must be the best horn blower. We defy any foreign musician, be he German, French or otherwise, to controvert our position. What does all this boasted art singing amount to in the light of these screaming top notes?

This talk about art is all nonsense, and may do well enough for the old fogies of the obsolete European musical schools. Happily, we are a progressive people, a free people, and we can't be made to believe that a *high* note is not the highest level of a *low* note. Hallelujah against the world.

TEN OCTAVES.

Myler Bros.' Flour.

The attention of grocers is invited to the card of Myler Bros., dealers in flour, which appears in another column. This firm are handling some of the best brands on the market, and are offering the same at prices which cannot fail to induce a large demand. Their Eagle Mills XXXX is made from selected white winter wheat, and is said to be unequalled. The Amber, stone Mills and Baker's Choice are also hard to beat, and are meeting with a most favorable reception at the hands of retailers and consumers. Dealers at points outside the city should obtain a price list of these brands by addressing Myler Bros., No. 53 Federal street, Allegheny.

OLD TEA HOUSE

TEAS,

A SPECIALTY.

Garden Grown Tea.

GARDEN TEA Is grown in highly cultivated irrigated gardens.
GARDEN TEA Is the tender, first leaves of the young Tea Plant.
GARDEN TEA Is sun-dried, willow trays being used in place of copper pans.
GARDEN TEA Is Uncolored, no poisonous

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

THEY don't talk so much about TILDEN for the Presidency as they did. Like a squab, he was the biggest when first hatched.

AN EASTERN paper predicts that both EVARTS and PIERREPONT will be presented as candidates before the next Presidential nominating convention. Possibly—but which convention?

INDIANA papers say that the iron business is very dull in that State. Several blast furnaces are being blown out, and most of the furnaces in the block coal regions are idle.

TWO-THIRDS of the American manufacturers of knit goods have agreed to a general suspension of business for the next two months, and if is said that over four-fifths of the number will ultimately fall in with the arrangement. The movement may possibly be a wise one, but we doubt it.

THE St. Louis *Republican* admits that slavery is dead, but pleads that "if it is necessary to keep alive the memory of its wrongs, the benefits it conferred should not be studiously ignored." That is so; but it would take a microscope of a thousand billion magnifying power to discover the slightest trace of them.

THE startling elemental disorders in various parts of the West with which the present month has been ushered in, furnish another proof of the correctness of Professor TICE's theory of meteorological cycles. It will be remembered that he predicted their recurrence about this time. Scientists should be on the watch.

A NEW YORK paper informs us that when young BENNETT, of the *Herald*, returns from Europe at the end of this month, he will bring with him four three thousand dollar pointer dogs. In connection with the rumored proposed changes in the intellectual department of that paper, this report is significant.

FORTY barrels of illicit whisky belonging to one RINDSKOPF, a distiller of Milwaukee, were discovered the other day by the United States revenue authorities hidden away in a rag warehouse in that city. RINDSKOPF is one of the leading Democrats of Wisconsin, and last year received the nomination of his party for Congress.

THE day before yesterday, Mr. EVARTS, in that portion of his speech to the jury which was devoted to showing how the testimony of TILTON contradicted the assertions of his counsel, unconsciously perpetrated a bull of immense proportions. "In fact," said EVARTS, "he threw his counsel bodily overboard before their own eyes."

THE Democrats find it impossible to forgive the Republican party for depriving them of the only material out of which they could manufacture ammunition for the ensuing campaign. The exciting themes of "CALIGULA and His Horse," "NERO and His Fiddle," "Usurpation," "Treason," and "National Despotism," are snatched from them forever.

THE St. Louis *Times* prophesies that "the next series of text-books will be Democratic." They have such a series down South, already; in which it is set forth that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments were "carried through by force and usurpation." But this, apparently, is too milk-and-watery for the vigorous Bourbonism of the *Times*.

IT APPEARS that the Vatican has been and is still trying to get the upper hand in Ireland, just the same as in Germany, and the London correspondent of the New York *Times* intimates that, if this policy is persisted in, it will lead, sooner or later, to an unpleasant collision with the Government. As it is, England has just the same quarrel with the great Ultramontane conspiracy against the rights of men as Germany has, only the conflict is for the present going on under different conditions.

IN ITS issue of Thursday morning, the Chicago *Times* sententiously remarks: "TAFT's chances for the Republican nomination for Governor of Ohio are improving steadily." There is no doubt that such is the fact. His unselfish course with regard to his candidacy has given him a very strong hold on the respect and confidence of the people, and it is quite likely that should he live, he will occupy the Gubernatorial chair at no distant date. Still, that is no reason why the *Times* should be a day behind the fair.

THE St. Louisians are already in trouble over their big bridge and tunnel. New York banking firms which have mortgage bonds on the property of these two companies to the value of about three million dollars, have filed a bill in equity complaining that the defendants refuse to pay interest, and asking that receivers be appointed to take possession of the property of the companies and operate them for the benefit of their creditors, and the prayer has been granted. And now the comb of St. Louis is cut, and her pride abridged.

THE Democratic party of Texas cannot, certainly, be complained of as a party of inaction. Since its accession to power it has practically compassed the destruction of the public school system of the State, increased the State debt to double what it was when the Republicans laid down their rule, augumented the taxes by creating a large number of new and useless offices, and declared emphatically against internal improvements, which are so essential to the development of the resources of the State. If that is not "a record to live," what is? And all these notable achievements have been accomplished in the short space of three years.

INGERSOLL, the pardoned Tammany thief, deposed in his recent affidavit that SWEENY's share of the plunder filched by the gang was ten per cent. The friends of the latter now declare that he will go on the stand and swear that any money paid to him by INGERSOLL was handed over to TILDEN as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and that it was no similar contributions that official was furnished with a corruption fund to employ repeaters in New York city, to carry the State for HOFFMAN, and to give control of the Legislature to TWEED and Company. INGERSOLL also swore that he delivered the percentage in the years 1868 and 1869. TILDEN, in both years, was running the Democratic machine in New York city.

THE latest intelligence from Mexico is to the effect that the Mexican Congress has unanimously approved the contract made by the Government with DAVID BOYLE BLAIR for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Guaymas to the frontier, between Sonora and Arizona Territory. The line is to be completed in five years. The Government grants to the company 62,500 acres of land for every mile of road constructed, and also agrees to pay $40,000 each year. The proper committee have also recommended the Congressional approval of the contract concluded between the Executive and EDWARD LEE PLUMB for the construction of a railroad from the city of Leon to a point on the northern frontier, on the Rio Brava.

A GREAT deal of fun has been poked at Governor HARDIN, of Missouri, for appointing a day of fasting and prayer for the extermination of the Rocky Mountains grasshoppers; or because a clergyman a gentleman who has not lost his faith in divine things sends the following pertinent remonstrance to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*:

"There are a few old-fashioned people who believe God *rules* in the affairs of men, and having been grieved by many published objections to Governor HARDEN's call to pray, one person would like to have you give the benefit of your circulation to the following:

"If I shut up heaven, that there be no rain, *or if I command the locusts to devour the land*, or if I send pestilence among my people; if my people, which are called by *my name, shall humble themselves and pray*, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways, then will I hear from heaven, and will forgive their sin, *and will heal their land*."—2d Chronicles, 7th chapter, 13th and 14th. With this promise we also remember that God is unchangeable—the same to-day, yesterday and forever."

THE Mayor of New York has issued an order putting the price of labor on the public works of that city at twenty cents an hour, instead of $2 25 a day for eight hours' work. This reduction in rates so incensed the Democratic laborers (no others are there employed) that they sent a delegation to remonstrate with the city authorities. One of the delegation put his grievance in these words:

"We did not expect such a thing when we voted the Tammany ticket last fall. We were then told that when Tammany got into power, and the Democracy ruled the city, times would be better, but they have been bad ever since, and now all we know is that our wages are to be cut down, because that is the meaning of the order that you have issued. Although we are ticket, we find Democrats cutting down our wages, although they are hardly enough to live upon. The thing came upon us so suddenly that we don't know what to think about it, but we do know that it comes from Democrats."

So the deluded people are beginning to find it out, are they? They were seduced into voting for Tammany with the assurance that the Democracy would make times better, and Tammany redeems its promise by cutting their wages down! But, then, that is the way the Democracy redeems all its promises, and the New York victims of its bad faith are no worse off than those who elsewhere put confidence in its lying pretences.

THE PROSPERITY OF THE SOUTH

It has been the constant practice of the Democratic press of the country to represent the South as down-trodden, oppressed and miserably poor, in consequence of the heavy hand alleged to have been laid upon it by the National Government. The South, itself, has kept up a clamor to the same effect, and those who were disposed to take these people at their word, would naturally conclude that a blight had fallen upon their fields, that industry was paralyzed, and that everybody there was living in a state of abject poverty.

Governor HENDRICKS, of Indiana, being a Democrat of the school which regards the Democratic press as a sort of inspired repository of truth, recently visited the South, expecting, from the impressions gathered in his constant perusal of Democratic papers, to find every thing wrong-side up. He has but lately returned from that visit, and we are not surprised to hear that he should have said to a reporter that, "from many accounts which he had read and heard, he was prepared to see wretchedness and squalor on every side, and especially in North Carolina. On the contrary, thrift, prosperity and happiness seemed to prevail."

We gave similar testimony to this, not long since, from a Virginia paper, which confessed that the South was really prosperous, and that her farmers were steadily hoarding up their annual gains. It could not, in fact, be otherwise. The South, since 1865, has not only had excellent crops of cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco, but she has been able to get large prices for them. The cotton crop is as large as it was before the war, and the inflow of money to the South for her products is now much larger in volume than it was at any period in the times of slavery. If she is not growing rich, it is her own fault.

In addition to this fact, it is to be remembered that greater attention is now given to manufacturing industry in that region than ever before, and that the area of grain cultivated for home consumption is much larger than in ante-war times. Formerly the slaveholders bought their breadstuffs and bacon in the North, while now a very large portion of the corn consumed in the Southern States is raised there. Cotton factories, also, have multiplied, and her resources in iron and coal are beginning to find development. Altogether the South is in a much better condition, as regards material prosperity, than at any other period in her history.

She is not of course contented with her prosperity. She has a grievance, and she must complain. She used to rule the nation, and now the nation rules her. That is her burden, and all the wealth of Golconda would fail to satisfy her, if laid in her lap. Restore her to power, and she will gladly relapse into her former poverty, and be much more contented with it than she is now with the plenty that surrounds her. It is power she wants, not prosperity.

In view of such testimony as we have cited, it is time these Democratic grumblers should cease to vex the public ear with their continual whine about the suffering of the South. There is no suffering there to complain of. The panic of 1873 affected her much less than any other part of the country, and she has produced, for the last eight years, much more than she has consumed. The balance of trade has been in her favor continually, and by every rule of political economy she should be the very embodiment of prosperity. And she is. In the words of Governor HENDRICKS, she is enjoying "thrift, prosperity and happiness," and the mutterings of discontent that come up from her public men grow solely out of a restless political ambition they have not yet been able to gratify.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN OHIO.

At a ratification meeting held in Columbus on the night after the meeting of the Republican State Convention, Judge TAFT made a speech in which he referred, as follows, to the absorbing question in Ohio politics:

"There are those who would divide the school fund. To any such measure the Republican party is unalterably opposed, and so am I. Gentlemen, without any disrespect or any reproach for those whose antecedents of birth and education may have tended to bias their opinions in favor of such a measure, I am opposed to it in every form in which it has been or can be suggested. Popular education is the corner-stone of a republic. Ignorance is the most fruitful source of danger. Not only is it the parent of crime, but it destroys the ballot of its value, and makes it even dangerous; and to remove or to reduce its ignorance is the first and most imperative duty of the State. In a free republic *the great, the divinely appointed means to accomplish that end, is the common school system, supported by impartial, uniform taxation.* To entrust any portion of the fund thus raised by taxing all to any church, would be a palpable union of church and State, equally unwise and unconstitutional. If the Constitution were changed so as to permit it, every church would take its quota, if it could be ascertained, until each sect would be maintaining a little school system of its own on the public funds. The unity and strength of the common schools would be broken, *and the taxation for such a corruption and conflict of schools would no longer be borne.* The result would be that the whole subject of education would be remanded to voluntary contributions. The greatest duty of the State would be abandoned and ignorance would triumph. The division of the school fund would be as destructive of the system of common schools as the dissolution of our political union would be destructive of our political power. Without the common schools liberty would be dangerous, and the ballot-box would be dangerous. With them we can safely have the broadest civil and political liberty, and unlimited suffrage, trust, that the time is not far distant when all the churches and all the people will acquiesce and rejoice in sustaining them, and that they who now would ask a division of the school funds will sooner or later yield to the genius of Republicanism, and be satisfied to give religious instruction and enjoy religious worship in the family and in the church, while the State, with sovereign impartiality, shall perform its great duty of making education universal through the best system of common schools the world ever saw.

"Having regard, then, to the destinies of my own great State and the United States, as well as to the duty and character of the Republican party, let our motto be, 'Universal liberty and universal suffrage, secured and made safe by universal education.'"

Judge TAFT wound up his speech by a complimentary allusion to Governor HAYES. He spoke of him as a man of integrity, honesty and ability; congratulated the Republicans upon having selected so excellent a standard-bearer, and assured them that he would give General HAYES his hearty and earnest support.

THE potato bug is not the only pest the farmers of Western Pennsylvania have to fight, this year; the cut-worm is exceedingly abundant, and is destroying the young corn as fast as it comes up, being more than usually destructive. Tomatoes, cabbages and other young plants are also attacked by it. Large fields of corn, planted in May, have now to be replanted, and, from all we can learn, it is not yet too late to do that. Cut-worms have been present in the soil of this region from time immemorial, so that this is no new visitation; but they seem to be about ten times more numerous this year than formerly. As they burrow in the ground, and come up to feed mainly in the night, it is hard to get at them, and there is no application known of at present that will insure their destruction. Many a farmer would be glad, just now, to know of something as fatal to this pest as Paris Green is to the potato bug.

A Persian noble is dying of disappointment in Salt Lake City. He had heard of the enchanted valley of the Mormons, and deserted his own harem and the suite of the Shah to take up his abode in the paradise of the latter-day prophet. He arrived there safely some time since, but a sight of the Utah *houris*, with their peaked faces and their noses parallel with their chins, gave him such a "set back" that he is perishing of chagrin.

MEMORY.

The murmur of a waterfall
A mile away,
The rustle when a robin lights
Upon a spray,
The lapping of a lowland stream
On dipping boughs,
The sound of grazing from afar
Of gentle cows,
The echo from a wooded hill
Of cuckoo's call,
The quiver through the meadow grass
At evening fall;
Too subtle are these harmonies
For pen and rule;
Such music is not understood
By any school;
And when the brain is overwrought
It hath a spell
Beyond all human skill and power
To make it well.
The memory of a kindly word
Far long gone by,
The fragrance of a fading flower
Sent lovingly,
The gleaming of a sudden smile
Or sudden tear,
The warmer pressure of the hand,
The tone of cheer,
The hush that means, "I cannot speak,
But I have heard;"
The note that only bears a verse
From God's own word;
Such tiny things we hardly count
As ministry;
That givers deeming they have shown
Scant sympathy;
But when the heart is overwrought
Oh, who can tell
The power of such tiny things
To make it well?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Epitaph for the third term:
"Since so early I am done for,
I wonder what I was begun for."

Benedicte! Benedict Phil.

Snow fell at Pembina the day before yesterday.

It is rumored that another newspaper consolidation is on the tapis in St. Louis.

The sooner the Black Hills bubble is pricked the better it will be for the West.

Every county in Nebraska is to have a separate advertising bureau. Utilize the press.

St. Louis has got an idea. It is proposed to inaugurate a direct trade between that city and Brazil.

An international rifle match is the latest proposition. All right. But no setting up of men for targets.

More Americans than foreigners were committed to the Boston prison last month. This never occurred before.

There was a good deal of intemperate wrangling at the National Temperance Convention, just adjourned.

The impudent *Globe-Democrat* tenders General Sherman the position of army correspondent in the next war.

Be fruitful and multiply. The orchards of this country are estimated to occupy 500,000 acres and contain 20,000,000 trees.

The Cincinnati *Times* drops into poetry in this wise: "There will be a mellow Hayes over the glorious October days."

"The little bee is drunk with dew," writes a Western poet, who must have been in a very dubious state when he did it.

A Louisville Chinaman is going to marry a colored American lady, and thus still further complicate our composite nationality.

The grasshopper desolation has taken wings. The pests are flying south from Missouri and Kansas in air-darkening myriads.

The Colorado farmers are planting corn on wheat fields devastated by grasshoppers, and the prospect for a large crop is good.

There are butter complaints from tourists returning from the Yosemite about the poor accommodations and petty annoyances.

The Springfield *Republican* hears that Gen. Butler and Dr. Ayer have clubbed purses and are trying to buy a Boston paper.

The recent election of a woman to be Poor Law Guardian in one of the parishes of London disturbs the lords of creation mightily.

And now comes the National Brewers' Association and charges that the Republican party is responsible for the temperance movement.

Nature is not yet in a melting mood at Niagara. An ice-bank twenty feet high is still to be seen at the foot of the American Falls, there.

A monster concert is to be held at the grounds in the vicinity of the Exposition Buildings in Fairmount Park, on the Fourth of July next.

It is proposed that every theater in America and Great Britain shall on April 23, 1876, give a performance for the benefit of the Shakespearian fund.

The country rushed blindly into the wooden pavement experiment a few years ago, and it seems to have proved a total failure everywhere.

California is not to have the monopoly of big trees. A fallen tree recently found in Victoria, Australia, measured four hundred and eighty feet in length.

The next meeting of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States, now in session in Baltimore, will be held at Carthage, Illinois.

Columbus, Georgia, has already 35,000 cotton spindles running, with another mill of 15,000 spindles in process of construction. These are owned by Southern capital.

The boss Chicago Adventist fanatic, who figured out the end of the world for the 19th of April, has been over it again, and finds that he was just two years ahead of time.

Herbert Spencer asserts that the conquering races have always been those inhabiting countries with a dry atmosphere. Does this portend the future supremacy of the Democracy?

June is the recreator of the year. All the growths of our farms and gardens, that were so far in arrears, have suddenly caught their breath, and leap in delight with the sunbeams.

Louisiana reports an increase in cotton acreage of four per cent.; Mississippi of three per cent., and Arkansas the same. Texas shows still more satisfactory returns, and Alabama is also encouraging.

The number of cattle from Kansas and Missouri now grazing upon Iowa soil is immense. On every portion of available grazing land in some counties cattle from the South and West are being fed.

Oregon papers are bragging because a vessel built in that State has made the quickest run of the season from San Francisco to Liverpool with a cargo of wheat, outstripping the crack ships of several nations.

The Commissioner of Patents has thought proper to withhold from the press the advance list of patents granted to residents of the District of Columbia, because of the protest of a single patent attorney. It is a blunder.

The Buffalo Gap Iron Works, including 1,450 acres of land and two iron furnaces, thirteen miles west of Staunton, Va., were sold at auction to C. H. Green and H. J. Rogers, of Philadelphia, for $40,000, last Saturday.

It appears that a large portion of the fertile island of New Guinea, lying under the equator, and about ninety miles north of Australia, is unclaimed by any nation, the Dutch occupying a small part only of the territory. Shall we?

Two steam canal boats recently made the round trip from New York in the same time that horse boats have consumed in the passage from Buffalo, including two lay days in the latter city, and twenty stoppages *en route* to discharge and receive cargo.

The Law's Delay.

(From the Harrisburg Telegraph.)

A case from Blair county has just been decided by the Supreme Court which illustrates to an alarming degree the uncertainty and delay of the law. One Farrell sold a tract of coal land to Lloyd in 1854 for six thousand dollars—one thousand paid at time of deed, on the 1st of July, 1854, and the balance of the $6,000 secured by judgment notes payable in two and three years. When those came due Lloyd refused to pay because of an alleged defect in the title to the extent of two-thirds, that quantity of the coal tract having been recovered from him by reason of defect in Farrell's title. On the trial of the issue raised on the first judgment note, Farrell proved that Lloyd bought the land at his own risk and on this he recovered the full amount claimed. Lloyd took the case to the Supreme Court, and they reversed the court below because of error in admitting parol money to contradict the written papers. The case was again tried before a jury, and the court, following the supposed rule of the Supreme Court, decided the jury to render a verdict for the defendant, Lloyd, which they did, and then Farrell took the case to the Supreme Court. That tribunal reversed the court below the second time because they said the case should have been given to the jury. It was, therefore, the third time tried, and a verdict rendered in favor of the plaintiff, Farrell, and then Lloyd took the case to the Supreme Court, where it was argued last month by S. S. Blair, of Blair county, for Lloyd, and by L. W. Hall, of this city, for Farrell, and the court this week decided it in favor of Farrell, which is the end of it. Twenty years have passed since the controversy began, and the five thousand dollars due in the beginning has swelled to twelve thousand now. All the original parties to the case are dead except the lawyers, and they have no doubt *waited* for their fees. Oh! for the law's delay.

PERSONAL

Lindsey Carson, a brother of the famous Kit, is a candidate for the California Senate.

A series of big forgeries by C. P. Washburne, of Rome, New York, a prominent member of the Episcopal Church, a popular and accomplished man of society and hitherto one much respected for good business habits, has just been made public.

The private library of Daniel Webster, to be sold in Boston next Tuesday, comprises many books containing the great statesman's autographs, and pamphlets, addresses, speeches and orations indexed in his own hand. All the books are from Webster's library.

The doctrine that women should keep silence in the churches has recently been expounded practically by an English bishop, who has taken one of his vicars to task for permitting his daughter to make remarks on the verses of hymns read by her, and to speak from a text. The vicar confessed the soft impeachment, but defended it on the ground that he did not consider that his daughter was preaching.

This is the latest Boston story. A year ago a stranger from the West hastily dropped in upon one of its popular poets and left with him an autograph volume bound in morocco and gold, saying that, if it were agreeable, he would suggest to him what to write upon his return. The stranger departed, leaving the poet and the autograph volume together to discuss the freak. A year later to day the gentleman reappeared in the same garb and blest with the same blooming and benign countenance. The poet met him at the door and calmly saluted him with the inquiry, "What?" "Oh, anything," said the stranger.

This is the way they tell the story down South when a lady or a couple of ladies kiss Jeff Davis' hand. The narrative is from the Shreveport, La., *Times*, and refers to the occasion of the patriotic address by the "great unhung" at Marshall, Texas. In the whole literature of gush there is nothing equal to it:

"On the return trip there were two beautiful young ladies on the train, who, when they were introduced to the Confederate chief, kissed his hand, and the grand old man, with princely courtesy, bowed low, and with lips which have spoken words of stern command amid the fire of battle, which have thrilled and swayed Senates, dictated the policies of States, and marshaled the hosts of the Confederacy to a conflict which startled and astonished the world, touched the soft white hands that lay like snow-drops in his own, while to the fair one's cheeks the blush roses stole and mingled with the lilies there. The struggle of life is fierce, and to those who are leaders of States and Kingdoms, too often bitter; yet when woman bestows the kiss of gratitude and reverence upon the hero's hand, scarred though he be by war, broken by cares of State, and increasing years, calumniated by malice and cowardice, in that hallowed moment he feels the strife, the labor, the sacrifice, was not without a sweet and holy recompense."

STATE NEWS.

There were thirteen deaths in Reading, last week.

Potato bugs are ruining the plants in parts of Erie county.

Erie has a tramp who speaks several languages, and is finely educated.

Mrs. Mary Irvin died in Tyrone on the 28th ult., aged eighty-four years.

Philadelphia has sent $4,500 in money and much food and clothing to the Osceola sufferers.

Reading has a beautiful female base ballist, who challenges "Johnny" Britton, of Lewistown.

Senator Cameron's residence in Harrisburg was erected about one hundred and seven years ago.

The Greene county agricultural fair will be held at Waynesburg, on the 14th and 15th of October next.

Mr. Nathan Longenecker mysteriously disappeared from his home at Cedarville, Chester county, on Tuesday, 1st inst.

Mayor Henry Rawle, Republican nominee for State Treasurer, was serenaded by his friends in Erie on Wednesday evening.

Dithridge's mill in Tionesta, Forest county, was burned on Monday night. The loss amounts to $75,000, with no insurance.

Blair county's public officers are all in jail—having removed their offices into the building when they vacated the old Court House.

Hon. Edward McPherson, late clerk of the National House of Representatives, is engaged in writing the "Life of Thaddeus Stevens."

Madame Lang, *alias* Howard, a fortune teller and astrologist, has been consigned to the Lancaster jail for six months, as a common swindler.

The body of Allan Emerson, aged twenty-four, who disappeared from his home on November 14th, 1874, was found in the lake at Erie, a few days ago.

Extremes. A lady in Clarion county gave birth, three weeks ago, to a child weighing one and a half pounds. She has another child which weighed at its birth seventeen pounds.

The National Government has furnished twenty 12-pounder cannon for the Meade memorial monument in Philadelphia. It is proposed to erect an equestrian statue in Fairmount Park to cost $27,500.

Dr. S. A. Burtch, of Mill Village, one of the county physicians of Erie county, died on the 29th ult., from the effects of poison absorbed from a dead body while holding a *post mortem* examination.

The coinage executed at the United States mint in Philadelphia for May amounted to 2,112,000 pieces of silver valued at $640,200; 17,750 double eagles worth $355,000, and 527,000 cents.

Mrs. Wheeler, wife of George Wheeler, conductor on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, committed suicide on the 26th ult., by stabbing herself in the neck with a pair of scissors. Her mind was unsettled.

Here is the last mournful effusion of the Philadelphia *Ledger*;

Husband, dear, do not weep,
Sallie has only fallen asleep!
Wipe away the falling tear,
Take good care of my baby dear.

A Luzerne county farmer drove into Scranton with a load of hay, atop of which he carried a calf and a firkin of butter. Two mischievous boys set fire to the hay. Results—the hay and wagon were burned, the calf was roasted, and the butter ran off.

They are polite to burglars in Tyrone. The *Herald* says: We are requested to state that the party who attempted to break into a certain store, a few nights ago, is well known, and if the attempt is repented there will be a funeral, that's all.

The Allentown *Herald* tells a sensation story of a young man named David Follmer, of Lowhill township, Lehigh county, who, having been in the habit of talking lightly about the ministers and religious matters generally, was stricken dumb while working at the plow a few days ago.

It is reported that Anna Culver, of Pennsylvania, who went out to the Fiji Islands last summer as a missionary, is at home again. Her first Sunday school class came shuffling into her house one morning with nothing on but necklaces, whereupon Anna's enthusiasm in the cause all melted away.

On Wednesday morning three men entered the dwelling of a Mr. Guiling, in Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, in quest of plunder. Mr. Guiling presented a pistol at the head of Mrs. G., who, with her daughter, were the only members of the family at home, and charged her to remain quiet or he would blow her brains out. The others ransacked the house, getting for their trouble five silver spoons. Nearly a thousand dollars in money was in a bureau drawer up stairs, but the thieves failed to find it.

The Pace that Kills.

"It is the pace that kills." People who live fast get old rapidly. Nothing wears out the constitution like dissipation and late hours. Hygeia, goddess of health, brings punishment upon all who break her laws, not alone those who do so wantonly, but even those who are compelled by hard necessity. Constant overwork saps the physical structure with no less certainty, if less rapidly, than dissipated habits. There is, however, an antiseptic which, so far as it is in the power of medicine to retard the wear and tear of the system that is accelerated, achieves that object most successfully. This preservative is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a vitalizing agent without a peer. Premature decay, whether it be the result of inherent weakness, hard work, continuous anxiety, dissipation or disease, is stayed in its withering career, and the exhausted and shattered system powerfully reinforced by this general restorative.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to September 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock. and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest allowed at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if left in three months, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN DEVITT, ARS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Ready, C. A. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Bahn, G. Follansbee, Peter Shoenberger, H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John R. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES K. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult P. A. LEHMAN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY,
Send for a Circular.

CLOTHING.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4TH.

A LAST OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED those who have not ordered their SPRING or SUMMER CLOTHING. Our Goods will be on exhibition until FRIDAY, JUNE 4TH.

THE NEW
SPRING THINGS
are now being shown at the
MONONGAHELA HOUSE,
BY
JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.,
Who are represented by
MARION WANAMAKER.

THE CHOICE OF GOODS
Is very large. The measures are taken and forwarded to Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and each article is cut by Custom Cutters and made through the Custom Department in elegant style. The Goods are delivered in Pittsburgh, and may be first tried on and approved of at the Private Rooms in Monongahela House before final delivery.

THE FASHIONS.
All Coats are worn longer. For Dress the style is Double Breast of English origin though improved by American artists. Our French Cutter is a great favorite in making styles for Young Men, and the Goods from our Establishment have an "expression" that is not attained in fashioning Clothing except by great study and skill. Pantaloons are worn with less spring and shaped to the body by shrinking and pressing. In the matter of Pants we go upon the idea that there is room for much skill to be displayed in improving the figure. Vests are only changed in lappels and corners, according to style of person to wear the garment.

MATERIALS.
The latest things are new weaves of Box Patterns, Close Checks, Ingenious Diagonals and indistinct patterns of Worsteds and Smoothfaced Goods, whilst the sober mixtures for quiet people are brought forward in new colorings and great variety.

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
Is equipped with the best of Cutters, who are fully up in everything desirable for either Gentlemen, Youths or Children.

REMARKS.
Pittsburghers visiting Philadelphia are invited to look in at our House, next door to the Continental Hotel, and see the great facilities we have for filling the orders now solicited.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN Primary Elections

In accordance with the action of the Executive Committee, the REPUBLICAN VOTERS of Allegheny County are hereby requested to meet at the usual places for holding

PRIMARY ELECTIONS

In the several Districts of the Thirty-seven Wards of Pittsburgh, the Eleven Wards of Allegheny, and the Boroughs and Townships, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 12th, 1875,

Between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M., and to elect TWO DELEGATES from each of said Election Districts to each of the following

COUNTY CONVENTIONS,

TO BE HELD AT THE COURT HOUSE, IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH,

ON TUESDAY, JUNE 15th, 1875,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

CONVENTION NO. 1
To be held in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, Room No. 1, to nominate
One candidate for SHERIFF.

CONVENTION NO. 2
To be held in Common Pleas Court No. 1, Room No. 2, to nominate
One candidate for RECORDER, and
One candidate for REGISTER AND CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.

CONVENTION NO. 3
To be held in Common Pleas Court No. 2, Room No. 1, to nominate
One candidate for CLERK OF COURTS, and
One candidate for DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

CONVENTION NO. 4
To be held in Common Pleas Court No. 2, Room No. 2, to nominate
One candidate for CONTROLLER, and
Two candidates for COMMISSIONER.
In addition to the delegates from each Election District to each one of the four Conventions, as above given, there shall be additional delegates elected as follows:
First ward, Allegheny, three additional delegates to each Convention.
Second ward, Allegheny, two delegates at large to each Convention.
Third ward, Allegheny, two delegates at large to each Convention.
Fourth ward, Allegheny, two delegates at large to each Convention.
Sixth ward, Allegheny, one delegate at large to each Convention.
Sharpsburg borough one additional delegate to each Convention.
The additional delegates are allowed the Districts named, under the action of the Committee, in the adoption of the following resolution:
Resolved, That each election District in the county be entitled to one delegate to each Convention called or to be called by the Republican Executive Committee of the county, and that any District having an excess above 250 votes shall have an additional delegate therefor for every 250 votes above the first 250: *Provided* always that any District having an excess of fifty votes over and above the number to entitle them to one or more delegates, shall have an additional delegate upon which Districts are to be represented shall be the votes cast in the several Districts at the Presidential election of 1872, and that the calculations shall be made on the vote cast for the highest state officer voted for at such election.
The Primary Elections shall be held by the Republican members of Election Boards, and where vacancies exist in the manning thereof, shall be filled by the electors there present, and in case there are no Republican officers, they shall be chosen by the voters assembled.
Designation of rooms for the different Conventions will be made by the Committee in charge of the several rooms.
The Chairman of the several Conventions will meet at as early a day as practicable after their adjournment and appoint the Standing Committee for the ensuing year.
The action of the several Conventions under this call will be reported by their officers to the Committee at a meeting to be held on TUESDAY, JUNE 17th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SAMUEL P. FULTON, Chairman,
Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee.
NOAH H. SMITH,
DAVID K. MCGUNNEGLE,
GEORGE W. REED,
H. H. HAYS,
F. F. SMITH,
Secretaries.

EDUCATIONAL.

Allegheny Commercial School,

In Girard Bank Building, Allegheny,
W. W. McCLELLAND, Principal
And Teacher of Penmanship.
PROF. S. D. EVERHART, of the Pittsburgh High School, Teacher of BOOK-KEEPING and COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.
EVENING CLASSES TO 9 P. M.
AFTERNOON CLASSES, 2 TO 4 P. M.
TEACHERS' CLASS, 2 TO 4 P. M. SATURDAYS.
Person a desiring to fit themselves for Teachers can obtain a thorough knowledge of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. This

Duff's College.

NO. 49 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.
The oldest and most reliable institution for obtaining a Mercantile Education.
For circulars call on or address
P. DUFF & SONS.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of A. H. ENGLISH & CO., composed of A. H. ENGLISH and LUCIUS OSGOOD, is dissolved by mutual consent.
A. H. ENGLISH,
LUCIUS OSGOOD.

A. H. ENGLISH, H. J. GOURLEY, J. K. FLEMING and J. N. HUNT, have entered into articles of copartnership, and will continue business under the firm name of A. H. ENGLISH & CO.
All the liabilities of the old firm of A. H. ENGLISH & CO. will be paid by the new firm, and all debts due the old firm will be paid to the new firm.
The articles of copartnership entered into by the undersigned are dated APRIL 1st, 1875; but all business transacted in the name of the firm from the 1st of April, 1875, to the present date, will be assumed by the new firm.
A. H. ENGLISH,
H. J. GOURLEY,
J. K. FLEMING,
J. N. HUNT.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Pittsburgh, June 3, 1875.
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 28th day of MAY, A. D. 1875, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of WILLIAM JOHN STEEL, of Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of their Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 21st DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

DRY GOODS.

SATURDAY, AT WILLIAM

Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Fed

Extraordinary Good Bargains daily during the present stock always NEW, FRESH to offer inducements to

NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS
Of all Desirable Materials and Colors, from Lowest to Finest Qualities,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

Black Hernanias and Grenadines,
PLAIN, PLAID AND STRIPED.
In these very desirable goods we offer most remarkable bargains in all qualities from 85c per yard up to $2 50 per yard.
At 12½c, Yard-wide Fine Dress Linens—the greatest bargain offered—well worth 25c.
At 10c and 12½c, Desirable New Summer Dress Goods.

The New Invisible Plaid Dress Goods,
At 18½c, 25c, 31c and 37½c,
Fully one-third under usual price.

Black Mohair Alpacas,
UNSURPASSED BARGAINS.
All prices, from 25c to 75c per yard.

Black and Colored Dress Silks,
SPLENDID BARGAINS OFFERED.
Black Dress Silks, from $1 00 to $3 50.
Plaid and Striped Dress Silks, everything desirable.

Mourning Dress Goods, all kinds.
Children's Dress Goods, great variety.
Fine Dress Goods.

DECIDED GOOD BARGAINS.
Dress Linens, all qualities.
White Dress Goods of every description.
At 75c, Real Net for Polonaises.

Jas. Caldwell AND Co

Have Just Opened at their
NEW STORE,
115 AND 117 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY.
A LARGE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS,
Which Buyers will find well worthy of Inspection before making their purchases.

BLACK SILKS,
Of the Most Popular Brands, ranging in price from 75 cents per yard to $3 00.

FANCY SILKS,
IN STRIPES, CHECKS AND PLAIN COLORS
ALL THE NEW DESIGNS IN
DRESS GOODS,
For Suits and Costumes.

BLACK DRESS FABRICS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALL-WOOL CASHMERES,
SILK WARP CASHMERES,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
BOMBAZINES, TAMISE CLOTHS,
WOOL DELAINES,
MOHAIR LUSTRES,
BRILLIANTEENS AND ALPACAS.

Black Grenadines & Hernanis.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL

Allegheny Valley R. R. Income Bonds,

Will find it to their interest to call on or address

G. B. HILL,

7 1 No. 109 FOURTH AV'E., Pittsburgh.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 4, 1875.

The money market of Pittsburgh is quiet with no change in quotations for discounts and very little change in the supply of loanable capital. Most of the banks report themselves moderately busy and their funds well employed; at least they are not hunting paper.

—A correspondent writes to us asking if a firm becomes insolvent and their affairs are put into the hands of an assignee, can the assignee bring suit and recover anything that the value of the stock sold by the insolvent, and otherwise disposed of in that the first dividend had not reached it as an 8 per cent. stock. In case the assignee was a general disposition to sell this stock, and a decline to 7½ ensued, being a decline of 4½ per cent. from the highest price obtained in the other market was seriously affected by this decline, and lowest quotations of the day. The bears, however, are not as confident as they were up to Saturday last, and are apparently keeping in close for short operations in small profits.

There is much less activity handing over the market, all but the leading operators being in the dark and waiting for some signs of the future course of prices.

The expectation that the "railroad war" is likely to be soon terminated has given considerable relief to operators and some tone to the market. Although we feel confident that present difficulties will be adjusted we are by no means certain that the terms will be such as to materially benefit any of the roads interested unless it be the B. & O.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth Street:

June 5, 1875.	10:30	11:00	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	117	117	117	117	117	117
U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5-20's, 1862	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5-20's, 1864	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½
5-20's, 1865	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½
5-20's, 1865, new	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½
5-20's, 1867, registered	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5-20's, 1868	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½
10-40's	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
10-40's, coupons	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
Currency 6's	122	122	122	122	122	122
New 5's per cent	117	117	117	117	117	117
Western Union Tel	74½	74¾	74½	74½	74½	74½
Quicksilver	37	37	37	37	37	37
Pacific Mail	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½
Adams Express	95	95	95	95	95	95
Wells, Fargo & Co	90	90	90	90	90	90
American Express	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½
U. S. Express	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½
Pacific R. R. 1st	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
New York Central	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½
Erie	18	18	18	18	18	18
Do preferred	37	37	37	37	37	37
Harlem	134	134	134	134	134	134
Do preferred	134	134	134	134	134	134
Mich. Central	96	96	96	96	96	96
Cleveland & Pitts.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Northwestern	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½
Do preferred	83	83	83	83	83	83
Rock Island	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
N. J. Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
St. Paul	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
Do preferred	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½
Bankers' Bills	487½	487½	487½	487½	487½	487½

GOVERNMENTS.

6's, coupons, 1881	125½	5-20's, 1867	121½
5-20's, 1862	119½	5-20's, 1868	122½
5-20's, 1864	119½	New 5's	117½
5-20's, 1865	120½	10-40's	112½
5-20's, 1865, new	122	Currency 6's	122½

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	102½	Virginia, old	33
Tennessee, old	37	N. Carolina, old	33
Tennessee, new	32	N. Carolina, new	17½
Virginia, new	32		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, June 4, 1875.

Trade to-day was moderately active in most branches, with about an average business transacted. In grain the business was light, but seemed to be gaining a little activity, as after the late tumble in prices grain dealers begin to know where they stand. Flour is quiet and easy values. Groceries continued quiet and prices are steady. Provisions did a good jobbing trade at easy values, with pork tending down and under the influence of the decline West. Produce was active in garden products and green fruit; others are unchanged and prices are generally easy. General merchandise was quiet.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce and coal were as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,116	Apples, bbls	21
Cheese, lbs	600	Corn, bus	3,337
Wheat, bus	1,000	Oats, bus	1,500
Butter, pkgs	53	Bacon, lbs	12,000
Hay, bales	100	Potatoes, bus	1,080

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of small lots stated to the contrary, are free of elevator charges.

Grain and Produce.

GRAIN—The market continues quiet. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 40@1 45 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do at $1 35@1 40; Ohio and Illinois amber at $1 20@1 30; Ohio and Kentucky amber red winter at $1 22@1 30; No. 2 do at $1 15@1 20; No. 3 do at $1 05@1 12. Corn is selling at easy prices. We quote car lots at 59c per bushel for yellow, 58c for high mixed, 57½c for low mixed and white. Bat was also easy; quotable at 42@43c. To-day's sales of car shelled high mixed at 58c; car was offered at 58c on the street this morning; 57@58c was bid. Oats were in plentiful supply and unchanged; we quote at 30@31c per bushel for white, 28@29c for mixed. Rye is unchanged at $1 10@1 12. There is nothing doing in barley. Jobbing prices of corn and oats rule 3@4c above quotations.

FLOUR—We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 2 white wheat flour at $6 50@6 75 bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50@6 75; No. 2 amber wheat flour $5 40, in sacks 25c. out; $5 90@6 00 for No. 1 do. The leading dealers are firm and buoyant, as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour at $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin $6 40; Minnesota $6 25@6 50; red winter wheat flour $6 25; rye flour $6 00; graham flour $6 25; self-rising flour $6 75 in packages; $5 25 @ drum; package to commence 25 to 27 current; $4 50@5 00 for No. 2. There is a fair supply of buyers at easy values. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $2 40@2 60 per bushel; prairie $17 00@18 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $25 00@ 27 00; car lots, $20 00@22 00; sales of strictly good timothy prime at $23 00@24 00 for No. 1; $20 00@22 00 for No. 2.

APPLES—The market is strong for choice and scarce; we quote at $4 00@5 00 per bbl for sound fruit; prime $3 00@3 50; the lower grades were unsalable, and could hardly be got rid of at any price.

BUTTER—The market was easy but quotably unchanged. Choice dairy, sold per scarcely at 22c; prime 20@22c; poor to medium grades were a drug in the market, with no sales at any figure except those ruling for grease.

CHEESE—Old cheese is nearly out of market; quoted at 14@15c ₱ ₰ for Ohio factory; New York 60-to-lbs 15@16c; Sweitzer 17@18c ₱ ₰; Limburger 12@14c. New cheese is active at 12½@13c for prime factory.

EGGS—There is a fair market with quotations steady at 16c ₱ doz for strictly fresh.

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Mocha	28c	Extra C, yellow	9c
Java	28c	Extra B—white	9½c
Roasted Coffees.		Extra C—white	9½c
Rio, in bulk	20@22c	Powdered	11½c
Rio, in packages	22@24c	Granulated	11½c
Young Hyson	50@60c	Cubes	11½c
Gunpowder	50@60c	Strictly ch'e X. O.	12½c
Imperial	50@60c	Syrups.	
Oolong	50@60c	Ex. white drips	65c
Souchong	50@60c	Syrups.	
Rice.		Lowest grades	45@50c
Choice Carolina	8½@8½c	Starch.	₱ ₰
Patna	7½@8c	Pearl	9½c
Rangoon	7½@7½c	Corn gloss	9½c
Spices.		Corn	10½c
Cloves	45 c	Raisins.	
Allspice	15@16c	Layers ₱ box	$3 00
Cassia	35 @35 c	Valentias ₱ ₰	12 c
Ginger	18@20c	Malagas ₱ ₰	12½c
Pepper	26 @27 c	Prunes	9½@12c
Candies.		Soaps.	
Star, full weight	18½c	Irish soap ₱ box	$1 50
Stearine	16 c	Babbitt's best ₱ box	7 00
Soda.		Babbitt's best ₱ ₰	9½c
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APPLES—The market is strong for choice and scarce; we quote at $4 00@5 00 per bbl for sound fruit; prime $3 00@3 50; the lower grades were unsalable, and could hardly be got rid of at any price.

BUTTER—The market was easy but quotably unchanged. Choice dairy, sold per scarcely at 22c; prime 20@22c; poor to medium grades were a drug in the market, with no sales at any figure except those ruling for grease.

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CITY MATTERS.

FOR FIGHTY-FIVE CENTS per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 25, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., June 4, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum.	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	29.241	56	80	S.	Calm.	Fair.
2 P. M..	29.083	77	37	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
9 P. M..	29.023	71	49	S. W.	Light.	Clear.

Mean barometer.....29.046 Highest thermom. 85
Mean thermometer.....71 Lowest thermom. 52

Supreme Court.

The following cases from Western counties were disposed of Wednesday in the Supreme Court, sitting in Harrisburg:

Fargo vs. Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad Company—S. C. in equity. Decree of sale vacated.

Trimbath vs. Patterson—Blair county. Motion to amend writ of restitution. Motion refused.

Where to Get It.

Every flash of family should carry home with him on Saturday, a good supply of reading matter for the home circle. Gildenhennay & Co., 45 Fifth avenue, is the best place to get it, as they keep all popular publications, as well as all the new books. They also have on hand a supply of superior albums, pocket-books, stationery, games, and notions generally. They sell at reasonable prices, and have a large trade.

Trouble in the Market.

The Italians who carry on business in the Diamond Market have lately been obstructing the sidewalks with boxes, baskets, etc. The market officers have expostulated with them to no effect, and yesterday Constables Wrigley and Melville informed Alderman Humbert, charging four of the offenders, named M. Sassano, Mingoi Jones, Sarah Jones and Fred. Buckl., ith obstructing the sidewalks. They entered were arrested, and after a hearing, were released on paying the costs, they promising to remove the obstructions forthwith.

The Case of Mr. Samuel Singleton.

The Leavenworth *Times* says: Later developments in the symptoms of Mr. Singleton's lunacy seem more favorable, and the attendant physicians, Drs. Few, has great hopes that he will ultimately recover. He is not violent now, and readily obeys the commands of his guard. He will be removed to the insane asylum at Osawatomie, about the 5th of this month, Mrs. Singleton, in company with the Rev. John Baker, departed for Pittsburgh day before yesterday. She feels deeply the afflictation keenly, and is well nigh crushed under the burden of her great sorrow.

New Co-Partnership.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that a change has taken place in the extensive publishing firm of A. H. English & Co., this city. The firm is now registered and Mr. English associates with him H. I. Gourley, J. K. Fleming and J. N. Hunt, and the business will be continued under the same style as heretofore. In connection with English deserves credit for his success in establishing in the Smoky City one of the largest publishing houses in the country. The firm is to be congratulated, too, in the association with him of the gentleman above named. They will add strength to the establishment and we hope extend its business. Mr. Gourley we know personally, and can recommend him and his excellent Pittsburgh school books, where ever business interests may take him.

Correction.

The Rev. S. F. Scovel (to his credit be it said) was the gentleman who publicly reproved the teachers, instead of Dr. Noble. The reverend gentleman was exceedingly annoyed by the conversation and general confusion and disorder made by the *teachers*, during the delivery of his interesting lecture on "Character and Education," on Friday evening, May 21st, at the Bellfield school building—hence the well deserved reproof. It is earnestly to be hoped that others who are invited and kindly accept invitations to address the institute, will have the courage to follow Mr. Scovel's example, until this very reprehensible and exceedingly ill mannered and annoying practice on the part of teachers, in public assemblies and public conveyances, is stopped. Dr. Scovel has the thanks of a large majority of teachers. TEACHER.

Fire on the South Side.

About two o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in two house on Carson street, near Soda street, occupied respectively as a wholesale liquor store by John D. Lutz, and as a saloon by Levi Burvick & Co. The fire spread rapidly, and before being checked by the fire department, a loss of $1,500 was sustained by each house. The nearest alarm box to the scene was No. 157, but Officers Porter and M'Coy state that when they reached the box they found the slide hole spiked with nails, which were broken off short, thus preventing the opening of the door. The officers then went to box 156, in the next square, and turned in an alarm. All the stock and household goods were saved. Mrs. Mary Rankin is the owner of the latter house, and has insurance in the Western and South Side Insurance Companies for $2,500. Lutz is insured to the amount of $1,500 in the Germania.

Fire Marshal Livingston investigated the matter yesterday, and after a careful survey of the premises, he is of the opinion that the firestarted in Rankin's house, and in a place where no fire has ever been, and was the work of an incendiary.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

On Monday evening next, Salisbury's Troubadours, a troupe of first-class entertainers, something like that of the Vokes family, will begin a short engagement at the Opera House. The desiring to secure reserved seats can do so at the box-office.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

To-day the last matinee and the last evening performance of the season will be given at Trimble's Varieties. The performance and variety companies are both good, and those who attend will be well entertained. Mr. Alms has given the public the best kind of a show since he assumed the managerial reins, and has met with deserved success.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

In the case of Rhodes & Co. vs. Beeson, previously reported, a verdict was rendered for plaintiff for $5,678 57.

Kincaid *et al.* vs. Adam Hare *et al.* Court granted leave to defendant to amend the intervening libel.

The argument list was then taken up.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Nicholas Preuss, bankrupt, Erie county. The creditors have appointed Henry H. Bickendorfer, of Erie, assignee, the same is affirmed.

Galland Bros., bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition of bankrupt for discharge; an order made for final hearing before Register Willard on the 10th prox.

Whitmore Bros., Luzerne county, bankrupts. Petition presented and order made for the sale of certain book accounts and judgments.

James A. Carruthers, Butler county, bankrupt. Petition for discharge presented and order made for final hearing before Register Shaffer, on the 21st inst.

Peter Campbell, bankrupt, Westmoreland. Petition of J. B. Robinson, creditor, for the ascertainment of certain liens, presented and referred to Register Marchand.

Chas. Oehs, Luzerne county. Hearing on petitioning creditors to show cause why the proceedings should not be dismissed was adjourned to 11th inst.

Common Pleas No. 1—Full Bench.

This court has nearly completed the cases on the argument list.

In the case of James Kelley vs. the City of Pittsburgh, the duties of the master in Chancery, Thomas MacConnell, were enlarged, so that he shall not only ascertain the facts, but draw his own conclusions, and also state the inferences of law arising from the facts before him, and draw up a form of decree.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge White.

In the cases against the Nation Trust Company, the verdict was for the plaintiffs, for the following amounts: Ann Hartman recovered $316, Geo. Herron, $3743; Mrs. Christian Kremer, $95 21; Michael Blatton, $49 35; August Zedder and Mary Zedder, his wife, in right of said wife, $3,326 66.

Alexander Swan vs. F. Hahn; an action for auctioneer's fees and money expended in interesting. Verdict for the plaintiff for $297 47.

John White vs. Michael Schiedlmaudle; an action in trespass to recover damages for having ejected defendant from a saloon. On trial.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

This court was in session yesterday, hearing road and sewer cases. The Ninth street sewer case was further postponed, until Judge Sterrett can sit on the argument.

To-day will be the last of the present term, when recognizances not renewed to the next term will be forfeited and sentences pending will be imposed. It is probable that the motion for a new trial in the Philip Murray case will be disposed of, and if the motion is overruled, sentence of death will be pronounced. The next term will commence on Monday, with Judge Stowe on the bench.

TEACHERS AND SALARIES.

Meeting of the Committee—Proposed Change of Schedule of Salaries—Consolidation of Primary and Intermediate Departments.

The Committee of the Central Board of Education on Teachers and Salaries met last evening, Mr. Pitcairn in the chair, to consider the matter of salaries.

After considerable discussion it was decided to recommend the consolidation of the Intermediate and Primary Departments and have but three names, viz: Primary, Grammar and High School. This is really no change, the intermediate being practically but a part of the Primary.

It was further decided to arrange a new schedule of salaries as follows: One teacher in each building, having charge of the highest grammar class to receive $65 per month, as now.

Grammar teachers having three or more years' experience $50 per month. Those of less than three years' experience $40 per month.

Primary department, teachers having three or more years' experience $50 per month; of two years' experience $40 per month; those of less than one year $30 per month.

Under this schedule nine of the teachers now receiving $50 will be reduced $5 per month, while thirty-five of those now receiving $45 will be reduced $5 per month.

Eighteen teachers will be increased from $45 to $50, and together with other increases the aggregate expenditure for teaching will be about the same as now.

It will be seen that under this proposed schedule there are five different rates, viz: $30, $40, $50, $60 and $65. Under the present schedule the rates are $22, $40, $45, $50, $60 and $65.

The of the proposed change of schedule is to offer better inducements to teachers to remain in the primary departments.

The committee decided also to recommend the dropping of the Principal of the Monongahela district schools, Thirty-third ward. There are but eight or five pupils now in attendance there, with two female teachers in addition to a Principal at $1,200. The committee think the Principal unnecessary, and will recommend that the school be allowed two grammar teachers to run it.

The action of the committee will be presented to the Board at the meeting on Tuesday next, when a warm discussion will likely arise. Meantime the teachers will no doubt have something to say about it.

OUR SUNDAY SCHOOLS

The Allegheny County Teachers In Convention—Interesting Session Yesterday —Election of Officers.

The second session of the Convention of the Allegheny County Sabbath School Association was opened promptly at 3 P. M. yesterday. Mr. Sidney Omohundro led the devotional exercises, which were participated in by Messrs. Thomas Cree, T. B. Banna, Scott, Carlisle.

In the absence of the President Mr. T. F Scott was elected President *pro tem.*

The report of the Nominating Committee was read by Mr. J. D. Carlisle. On motion accepted.

A motion being made to adopt, the report was amended by substituting the name of W. J. Jackson as Recording Secretary instead of R. T. Miller, and by adding several names to report was then read and adopted as a whole.

Officers elected for the ensuing year: President—J. H. Barrows. Vice Presidents—J. Gallagher, Rev. J. F. Hill. Secretary—W. J. Jackson. Corresponding Secretary—T. J. Gillespie. Treasurer—D. Carlisle. Executive Committee—E. H. Eaton, Baptist; Thos. Bakewell, Methodist Episcopal; Thos. F. Scott, Methodist (Protestant); Henry Lloyd and Rev. W. F. Beatty, Presbyterian; W. H. Kincaid, Methodist Episcopal; Rev. Jos. King, Disciples; Rev. R. S. T. Miller, Methodist Episcopal; Rev. S. F. Scovel, Presbyterian; Rev. T. H. Colhour, Methodist Episcopal; Rev. Wm. Hutchison, Baptist; O. F. Emerson, Congregationalist; Frank Woods, Congregationalist; B. Wolff, German Reformed; Rev. J. Barclay, Rev. Wells Johnson, (Hazelwood); T. H. Rabe, United Presbyterian; J. Chalmers, Lutheran; Rev. R. B. Moore; Rev. W. J. Holland.

The Treasurer reported collection last evening, pledges $134, cash $7 80.

Messrs. J. H. Carlisle, Wm. H Kincaid and T. J. Gillespie were elected to represent this association at the State Sunday School Convention, to be held at Lebanon, Pa., next week.

How can we carry Allegheny county for Jesus? was announced by the Chairman, and was discussed by J. D. Carlisle, who claimed that there is work to be done which can only be accomplished by organized and faithful labor. He urged the holding of meetings on Sabbath evening in the different churches to awaken interest on vital points.

Joseph Kerr followed with remarks in which he said he could give us aid during the week, providing a district was assigned to him.

Sidney Omohundro being called out, gave an account of the workings of the Hamilton county, Ohio, Sunday School Association, expressing his belief that the work can be done as well here as there.

Rev. W. J. Holland claimed that we need men who will work in co-operation, and do the labor required out in the field.

Bro. Brice spoke encouraging words, and favored pushing the work forward through the county organization.

Rev. R. E. Moore gave it as his impression that the answer to the question could not more than gathering statistics. He favored distributing the cities and the county, and assigning a given district to each Sabbath school.

T. J. Gillespie said the answer to the question is *work, faithful, persistent work for Christ.* His Executive Committee is composed of business men and ministers who have their regular work. We need a Secretary who shall devote his whole time to this work.

J. H. Baldwin then maintained that no voluntary association can be carried forward successfully without enthusiasm. We must send a man to Washington, free of fees, who will go from place to place throughout the county, and pay him well for his time.

W. H. Kincaid spoke in favor of districting the county, and then employing a Secretary who shall devote his time to the work of assigning these districts and consulting the different churches to do the work assigned to them.

Rev. Wm. H. Kincaid said that one of the most interesting features in the International Sunday School Convention recently held at Baltimore was the report of Dr. Vincent. The report from the State of Alabama being dark when compared with the State of Massachusetts. We ought to find where the dark spots are in the county and where the work has been carried to the greatest perfection. He then mentioned some practical difficulties in carrying on missionary work in certain districts. He then urged as the desideratum a grand revival in the Sunday-schools of the county.

Rev. J. D. Herr favored the plan suggested by Rev. Kincaid. He thinks denominationally we are doing better than any city he knows. anything about. Let us now hold meetings in the cities to kindle the enthusiasm in the work. A committee to hold institutes should be appointed.

On motion a committee of three was appointed to draw up a plan of work to report at the evening meeting, consisting of R. T. Miller, R. E. Moore and T. F. Scott.

Closed with prayer by Rev. J. D. Herr and benediction by Rev. R. E. Moore.

Evening Session.

The evening session of the Convention was opened with devotional exercises, led by C. G. Milner.

An infant class exercise was then given by Mrs. T. J. Gillespie, who exhibited fine taste and culture in that department.

The topic: "Sunday School Work Abroad," was discussed by Rev. W. J. Holland in an able and interesting address, relating to this work on the Continent of Europe.

The topic: "How to increase the teaching power of the Sunday School," was opened by Samuel W. Hay, of the Liberty street M. E. church.

1. Careful study of the lesson to be taught. We cannot teach what we do not know.

2. We must not only study the lesson, but also human nature.

3. The teacher should take Jesus as his model and fashion his life according that that high standard.

4. We should cultivate sociability. Our power with the children will be increased by our personal acquaintance with them at their homes.

T. J. Gillespie followed, making two additional points, 1. Simplicity of manner. 2. Spirituality of life.

Remarks were also made by J. D. Carlisle and T. H. Rabe.

PLAN OF WORK.

1. Districting the county.

2. Assignment of a district to existing churches and schools.

3. Holding annual union meetings within the limit of each district on Sabbath evenings.

4. Arranging for holding Institutes and weekly meetings within the limits of these districts on week evenings.

5. Publishing monthly reports of union meetings and institutes with the names of the persons who are to conduct them.

6. Collections to be taken at all these meetings for the purpose of defraying expenses.

Rev. R. T. Miller moved the adoption.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to Rev. G. P. Hays, D. D., for his able and eloquent address on Tuesday evening, and to T. J. Gillespie, for her excellent infant class exercise, and also to the trustees of this church for the use of the lecture room to hold the convention.

Rev. Wm. H. Kincaid moved a vote of thanks to the officers of the Association who served so faithfully during last year, which was unanimously adopted.

The Convention closed with prayer by T. H. Rabe and the benediction by Rev. W. Hutchison.

MUSIC IN AMERICA.

Its Study by Individuals and Societies—Are We, as a Nation, Lovers of Music.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The amusement season of 1874-5 has closed. Of course I allude to the dramatic and musical season. Managers are in search of fresh attractions even now, with which to draw houses during next winter, while their audiences turn their attention, as wealth and opportunity permit them, to other recreations than those of the stage or concert room. Now while we are resting, I propose to burden your columns, and call the attention of your readers to a few facts (for such I deem them) which may be worthy of attention. I shall confine myself entirely to the consideration of music, and shall offer a few thoughts on our musical capacity as a nation, and as a community, draw a few contrasts with similar cities in Europe, and, if result is not flattering to us as it might and ought to be, my apology is that my motive is a good one. Inasmuch as my aim is to stimulate and encourage those who are already in harness, and induce those who have the ability, but not the courage, to go to their assistance. With this brief introduction will proceed to consider

MUSIC AS A STUDY

in this country. I think it perfectly safe, in an argumentative point of view, to start out with the unpopular assertion that we are not a musical people. I am quite aware of the fact that every house of any pretensions at all has its piano or parlor organ; and that there is scarcely a school girl who does not receive music lessons in some shape or other. But these two facts do not make the pupils musicians, nor do they prove that parents are musical. Let us look a moment at each. Nine-tenths of the pupils think themselves perfect when they can play a set of waltzes in time, or a polka or schottische respectively, and simply because they find that no more is required of them. That is the actual gauge of a large majority of people, who profess to be lovers of music. I think I am safe in asserting that nofully ask any professor of music what he or she would play for nine-tenths of their employers, if required to do so, without hesitating the capacity of the audience, they would ratherfit out a programme as described.

Having been accustomed myself to good music, I have often tested this matter. A lady has sat down to play for me. I have, in answer to her inquiries, invariably requested "anything that she prefers." Four times out of five I have been regaled with dance music. If the merits of the performer justify it, I have then asked for a piece by one of the Beethovens, Mozart or Mendelssohn, and have quite frequently been asked in delighted surprise, "Oh! can you appreciate classical music? How glad I am: so few care to listen to it," or a like remark. This is why I have said that we are not a musical people. Classical music, even of the lowest grade, finds no place in the affections of our people. Do what I want to make therefore is this: We must raise the standard of music by education.

Music is popular. It is not like law, physic, astronomy, mathematics, or any other of the sciences that only a few care to touch. Music is popular; not a boy but whistles his favorite tune, nor a girl but sings her favorite air. What we unfortunately aim to do is to cultivate the taste of their pupils, and the pupils will soon elevate the taste of the little audiences at home, which constitute the public. It is not hard to do. The *Leader* *ohne worte* of Mendelssohn are as easy to learn as a polka. The studies of Macfarren, Sternsdale, Bennett, Holmes and others, who never wrote a bar of really fine music, are full as set of quadrilles. But, here comes the rub: if the species are not played with taste and expression, with feeling, they are all lusionless, jarring: they are as the apples of the dead sea.

As a rule, our boys are eloquent. They are taught at school to declaim; they are practised periodically in elocution; they go through a regular course of it, and are benefited by it. Some such course it is absolutely necessary for all musicians to submit to. One man in a million may be a born orator, has a natural gift for speaking, and to him the study of elocution is unnecessary. So with music: occasionally we find a genius that cannot help playing all everything he attempts, with a touch and expression that never fails to reach the heart, and the most simple melody, so played, is far more pleasing to the listener, delivered or not, than a piece played with the most brilliant execution, but with all the poetry hammered out of it. But here we have that comprises taste, feeling and expression—either without the other, no matter how good that one may be, is imperfect, unless both of the two, soul before execution, every time. The former appeals to the heart, brings the smile or the tear, calls into action the sympathies; while the other can simply be admired as a clever piece of mechanism. But only appeals to the intellect, and calls forth a cold approval for the amount of labor and study that has been necessary to attain it.

No one appreciates these facts better than great artistes. Jenny Lind knew that her power over the hearts of her audience by means of the exquisite feeling and taste with which she sang them, called forth an enthusiasm that was boundless. Nilsson, with her "Songs of Folks at Home," carries her audiences away, and I could mention dozens of instances. Now I maintain that this marvelous success lies not in the voice, nor execution, but in the singing. The *soul* that these artistes put into their singing. With some it is a gift; but it can be acquired as easily as we learn elocution or the art of reading poetry.

But I must close for the present, though my subject is not nearly exhausted. On another occasion I will, with your permission, continue it.

A LOVER OF MUSIC.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

Announcements Local and General.

THE Baptists of Sharpsburg have organized a Sabbath school at Millvale.

THE venerable Dr. Winter, who has been confined to bed by a severe illness, is recovering his health.

THE Baptist church at Sewickly has secured, at a cost of $1,800, one of the most eligible lots in the village.

THE Baptists of Mansfield are desirous of settling a pastor at that place. The prospect is very encouraging.

REV. JOHN DOWLING, D.D., will preach in the Blackburn Methodist church, near Sewickley, to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock.

REV. W. YORKE will preach in the First R. P. Church, corner Liberty street and Oak alley, to-morrow morning and afternoon.

On Sabbath (to-morrow) Rev. T. H. Colhouer will dedicate a new Methodist church on the Harrisville Circuit, in Tyler county, W. Va.

REV. DR. FRANCIS preaches morning and evening at Fourth avenue Baptist church. Evening subject—"Dancing in Modern Society."

THE new M. E. church, at the Jones appointment on Troy charge, Brookville district, will be dedicated by the Rev. J. R. Lyon, on Saturday, the 3d of July, at 10½ A. M.

REV. MISS CAHEN, pastor of the Universalist church, will preach Sabbath morning at 10:30 on "The Sunday Prayers," and in the evening at 7:45, "The Morning Star."

CONFERENCE week at Beaver College, Beaver, Pa., will be the closing week in June. The baccalaureate sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Wm. Hunter, D. D., the last Sabbath, 27th of June.

REV. S. H. NESBIT, D.D., of this city, was fraternal messenger from the M. E. Church, to the Presbyterian General Assembly at its session in Cleveland. He delivered an excellent address.

THE dedication of the M. E. church at Blairsville Intersection, hitherto announced to occur on the 6th has been postponed until the 20th of June. Dr. D. L. Dempsey is expected to officiate on the occasion.

THERE will be a meeting of the Woman's Baptist Missionary Society at Irwin's Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, Wednesday, June 9th, at 3 P. M. Ladies from all parts of Western Pennsylvania will be represented at this meeting.

THE Free Methodists will have services in the grove at Braddocks, to-day, at 10:30 A. M., 3 and 7:30 P. M., and camp-meeting afternoon and night on Sabbath. B. T. Roberts, S. P. Hart, J. Travis, and other preachers, are on the ground.

COMMENCEMENT week at Pittsburgh Female College from June 15 to 22. Rev. Alexander Clark, editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, is to deliver the annual address. Great preparations are in progress to make the occasion throughout most interesting.

REV. R. T. PRICE was installed as pastor of the Dunbar church, Redstone Presbytery, on Thursday evening, May 27. Rev. J. Stonerod preached the sermon, Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Barnett gave the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Dr. McMillan to the people.

THE Rev. Dr. Bubee, President elect of Allegheny College, will be inaugurated on Wednesday, June 23d, at 10 o'clock A. M. Rev. Dr. Gillespie, President of the Board of Trustees, will preside. Dr. Loomis will deliver the address of welcome, and Bishop Foster will deliver the charge.

THE Baptist church of Mt. Washington (Rev. McKinney, pastor) is to erect a church 70 by 120 feet, in a good location, at a cost of $2,000, on which they propose to commence work as soon as possible. At the prayer meeting on Wednesday evening $2,000 was raised for this object. They need at least $3,000.

THERE will be a Presbyterial Sabbath School Convention held in West Liberty, West Virginia, on the 16th and 17th inst. All the Sabbath Schools in the Presbytery of Washington are expected to send delegates and statistics. Workers in the Sabbath School and friends of the cause are invited to attend.

ALEXANDER CLARK, editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, has delivered the annual address before the united literary societies of Otterbein University, Ohio. Among the others during last. Mr. Clark is engaged to deliver an address at the Pittsburgh Female College during the commencement exercises the last of June.

ON the 6th ult., a neat and commodious new church edifice was dedicated to the service of God by the church of Harlansburg, Presbytery of Butler. Dr. D. X. Junkin preached the dedicatory sermon, Dr. Walker made the dedication prayer and Rev. Mr. McMillin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, took part in the other exercises.

THE thirty-sixth anniversary of the Pittsburgh Baptist Association will be held with the Irwin Baptist church, Westmoreland county, Pa., on Tuesday, June 8, 1875, at 11:30 o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. J. A. Smolinger. The Pittsburgh Baptist Sunday School Convention will meet at the same place on Tuesday, the evening of the 8th inst., as described.

REV. J. McGUIRE, of the Arch Street M. E. Church, Allegheny, will deliver an address at the Chinese Sociable, on Monday evening, June 7, and Sixth street, on Sabbath afternoon, after the usual Bible services at 1:30 o'clock. The school and church will be specially invited, and will attended by old and young. The lesson is "Samuel the Judge."—1 Sam. 7, 5-12. Come.

THE fifth session of the Sunday School Normal Class will be held on next Tuesday evening, in the Smithfield street M. E. church, W. B. Negley, Esq., Normal Instructor. Topic for consideration is "How to Teach a Lesson." This class has been meeting with a list of unusual interest, and Sunday school workers will find it profitable to be in attendance.

LAST Friday Rev. W. A. Scott, in a letter to the Southern General Assembly, in St. Louis, asked leave to resign the Professorship of Church History in Danville Theological Columbia, S. C., Theological Seminary, and to be transferred to the Chair of Pastoral, Casuistic and Historical Theology in the same institution advancing years. The request was complied with.

J. H. WALTER, President of the Tarentum Camp Meeting Association, makes this announcement: Arrangements have been made for excursion trains from the Pan Handle Railroad ground on Thursday, the 10th day of June, at 9 o'clock, to make arrangements, appoint the most convenient time for the trains, and for the annual camp meeting. Ministers of surrounding circuits and stations are invited to be present at this meeting. The Camp Meeting Committee will endeavor to have excursion tickets issued.

THE next annual meeting of the Castle Shannon Methodist Camp Meeting Association, will commence on the Castle Shannon grounds, on the 4th day of August next, 1875, and continue for two weeks. The directors have recently had over 1,000 new forest shade trees, on the lower part of the grounds, and are now laying out the roads, walks, arrangements, and will spare no pains to render this one of the most desirable Camp Meeting resorts in the State. The last year's meeting attended this meeting last year, hallowed this grove in the estimation of the Methodist churches of Attleigh.

A COUNCIL recently convened at Leechburg to consider the propriety of recognizing as an independent organization a church formed by brethren who had formed an organization by entering into covenant relations, and adopting articles of faith. Rev. Wm. Shadrach, D. D., was elected moderator, and Rev. J. D. Herr, clerk. The following churches were represented by delegates: Penn avenue, Sandusky street, Nixon street, Leechburg, Freeport, Apollo, Saltsburg, Indianapolis, and Sewickly. The motion to recognize was discussed for an hour, and unanimously adopted. Rev. J. W. Plantsett read the scriptures, Rev. J. D. Herr prayed, and Rev. Wm. Shadrach, D. D., delivered the charge to the church. Dr. Shadrach offered the prayer of recognition, and Rev. J. S. Hutchison gave the hand of fellowship to Duncan Rogers, the representative of the Church. Rev. John H. Morgan, pastor of Bethel, will preach every Sabbath until the church secures a pastor. The services are held in the Presbyterian church. The Sabbath school numbers one hundred, with Mr. Rogers (of Rogers & Burchfield) as superintendent.

OUR NEW WATER WORKS.

Meeting of the Committee—Pay-rolls and Estimates Approved.

A meeting of the Water Committee of Pittsburgh Councils was held last evening, Mr. Hunter in the chair. All members were present, including some for coal furnished, were postponed.

Pay-rolls for the month of May to the amount of $10,189 94 were approved.

Mr. Hunter, from the same committee, reported against allowing the claim of F. C. Negley & Co., the discount on warrants given for coal furnished. The report was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Harrison it was decided to test Gooching's smoke consumer and fuel saving apparatus.

Pay-rolls to the amount of $3,732 97 and est imates amounting to $22,960 75 were approved.

A subcommittee was appointed to confer with the Engineer of the Monongahela Water Company to designate where fire plugs should be located in the Thirty-fifth ward, and that connections can be made with the pipe to be laid by that company in that district, without cutting the pipe.

It was ordered that a pipe be laid on Fifth avenue, from Washington to Magee street.

Adjourned to meet on Thursday, July 1st, prox.

Rope Thieves.

On the night of the steamboat fire a quantity of rope belonging to the Fearless Barge Company was stolen from the wharf. Mr. John Wilhelm, Jr., made an information before Alderman Humbert, charging Martin McGrath and Michael Gallaher with the larceny. The accused were arrested and committed for trial.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE week's sales of pig iron was 5,845 tons. The market closed firm.

THE Allegheny Gas Committee met last night and approved the monthly bills, $400—nothing more.

THE State Department has issued a charter to the Wagoning and Washington Narrow Gauge Railroad Company.

CONRAD WALTERS, while skiffriding in the Allegheny yesterday, fell from the bow and was nearly drowned; Michael Hammer rescued him.

THIS afternoon, at Braddock's Field, the second of the series of games between the Red Stockings, of Washington, Pa., and the Braddocks, of Braddock, will be played.

MICHAEL HAGAN, a puddler in the Sligo Mills, was severely injured yesterday by being struck in the mouth with a bar of iron while assisting in the work of tapping a furnace.

A SMALL fire occurred yesterday afternoon in Sterrett's coal yard, head of Sandusky street. It was in a tenement occupied by Henry Culp, and was extinguished with a Babcock. No damage.

For the purpose of obtaining better water in the Lawrenceville district, a crib is being sunk in the Allegheny river at the foot of Forty-fifth street. This, it is expected, will free the water of oil and other impurities.

WE are informed that two of the licensed taverns in Temperanceville are in the habit of harboring notorious loafers and pickpockets, and the citizens are determined to have these licenses revoked if the proprietors do not drive off the thieves.

JAMES ROCH, a lad who was run over by a planing mill wagon on Tuesday last on the South Side, died Thursday night of his injuries. The deceased was but fourteen years of age, and was a son of William Boyd, foreman at the South Side planing mill.

JAMES HANLAN, who was assisting an officer to arrest Henry Ginni on a charge of stealing glassware belonging to O'Hara, Works, was set upon by Wm. Snyder and George Mayer, two friends of the alleged thief, who gave him an unmerciful beating. Hanlan made information before Mayor McCarthy, charging the two "friends" with assault and battery, and they were committed in default of bail.

MR. W. H. CROMPTON, the genial and efficient stage manager of the Pittsburgh Opera House, leaves this morning for New York, where he will combine professional business with personal relaxation and pleasure. The dramatic combination to which he has temporarily attached himself will visit the principal interior towns of Ohio during the "opera bouffe" season. We hope he may put ducats in his purse as well as bronze into his cheeks and fresh upon his bones, during his absence.

THE *Hibernian*, a weekly paper devoted to the interests of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, has changed hands, and will hereafter be issued by a joint stock company as a Catholic Church organ. The same editorial management will be continued as formerly, the principal writer being Rev. Father Tracey. The new company embraces as stockholders Rev. Fathers Tracy, Reardon, Lambing, Grace, Ferris, Ryan, Cassiday, Donally, Cosgrove, Watters, Bigham and others. Father Hickey is also a contributor to its columns. James P. O'Neill, Esq., will continue as managing editor.

MR. TOMLINSON AND HIS SURETIES

An Affidavit of Defense—The Bond Sued on Not Genuine—Mr. Tomlinson Claims that the Company is Indebted to Him.

Some days ago it was stated that Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell, solicitors, had brought suit for the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, against Wm. A. Tomlinson, late treasurer, and his sureties, Messrs. Alex. Speer, Joseph Tomlinson and others, to recover a balance due the company amounting to $88,765. Yesterday Messrs. A. M. Brown and J. F. Slagle, counsel for Mr. Tomlinson, filed an affidavit of defense, which contains a general and specific denial that the defendants are indebted to the company in any amount. The deponent first states that the supposed bond, mentioned in the plaintiff's affidavit, is not a true copy of the bond which the defendants signed, but was simply made for the purpose of the company to be used in this case. The deponent says that he was first elected Treasurer of the company early in 1871, for a period of one year. He gave bond, and did not violate it, or fail in any manner to perform his duties properly. He was re-elected in 1872, and again in 1873, but he was not required to give and did not give any bond. He alleges that his accounts as Treasurer were regularly settled each month, and he is not in default of any amount. On the contrary, he claims that at the time he ceased to be Treasurer, the Company was largely indebted to him, which indebtedness remains unpaid. He says further, that if the books and papers of the company show that he is indebted to the plaintiff in the sum claimed, or in any other amount, they have been changed, and the showing is false.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.

THE warm weather is thinning out the schools.

THE election of teachers for the ensuing school year will soon occupy the minds of Directors.

THE examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, to-day, will include grammar and orthography.

THE High School Committee meets this afternoon, and the Central Board of Education on Tuesday next.

THE committee of the Central Board on a division of the Twenty-first ward for school purposes will meet on Monday afternoon.

THE Forbes district, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh School library having been established, citizens are invited to contribute good books to it.

GEORGE J. LUDWIG, Superintendent of Public Schools for the city of Pittsburgh, was sworn in by Judge Sterrett on Thursday, and will enter upon his third term of three years on Monday next.

THE Boston School Committee has hitherto numbered its members by districts, but a Massachusetts Legislature has passed the bill reducing its numbers so it will have only twenty-four members. The reduction will be made at large from the inhabitants of the city, and the committee will hereafter be chosen to be elected by a general vote of the electors of the whole city. The term of office is three years, and the whole body will be elected, but hereafter will be elected annually to fill vacancies occurring by the expiration of a term of office.

It is suggested by *The New England Journal of Education* that "the best hope of improvement in our public schools is to be found in the progress of popular education, lies not in what educators do directly for those objects, but rather in what they do indirectly by their influence, especially take a deeper personal interest in what concerns them—in the choice of efficient officers, in the selection of qualified teachers, in the providing of good school accommodations, and in the support of the schools, and in the visiting of schools and keeping a sharp oversight of their management.

THE Jews and Catholics to the schools is the subject of an editorial in the Springfield *Republicans*. It says: "We believe that the right and duty of that belief in the American system of common schools, as the only proper one for a free people, is common to the great mass of sensible people, both Catholic and Protestant. However attracted certain sects may be to their parochial schools, however much high hierarchy may clamor for God in the Constitution and the priest in the schoolmaster's chair, however far below the ideal of public education the average of common school education may be, the fact remains that the public schools are the most successful agencies for making the commonwealth one people, both Catholic and Protestant. However attracted certain sects may be to their parochial schools, however much high churchly influence